

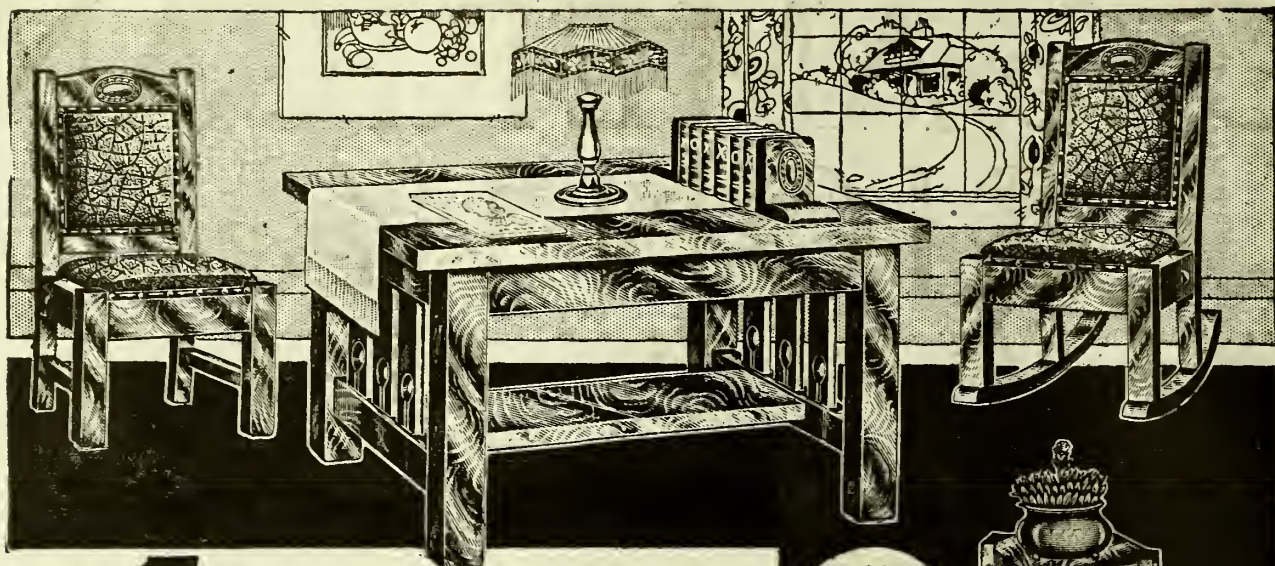
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The Jobless Veteran's Plight—*PAGE 3*



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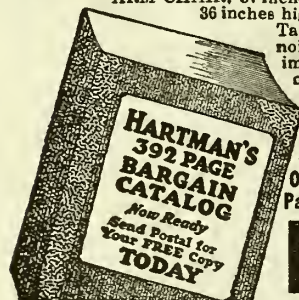
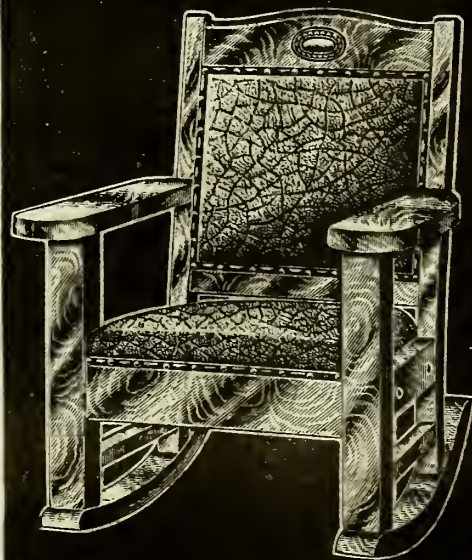
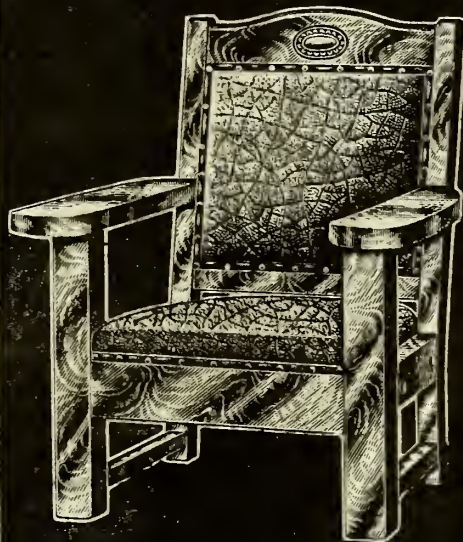
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PAGE 3

Legion workers asked this breadline of New York jobless, "How many of you fellows were in the service?" The raised hands were the answer. A careful check by the Legion proved that every man with his hand raised spoke the truth.

Photo Keystone



The Problem of the Jobless Veteran

A Situation Comparable Only to the Plight of the Physically Disabled Confronts the Legion in Caring for 600,000 Economic Casualties

FROM 600,000 to 700,000 ex-service men in the United States are out of work today, according to reports which THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY has collected from Legion department officials in all sections of the country. The number may exceed this estimate, for the reports indicate that veterans of the World War are the most conspicuous victims of the economic crisis which is forcing the National Government, the States and municipalities to undertake relief.

After Secretary of Labor Davis informed the Senate that he was unable to tell how many of the more than 5,000,000 unemployed men in this country are ex-service men because statisticians gathered by his department do not classify veterans separately, this magazine wired adjutants of sixteen departments of the Legion, selected as representatives of the different sections of the country. The adjutants were requested to summarize the unemployment situation as it affects veterans in their States. The replies received indicate that the estimate of 600,000 veterans unemployed is very conservative, that the situation is daily growing worse and that winter will be accompanied by a real crisis.

Pennsylvania alone reported 150,000 ex-service men out of work. Illinois set the number at 35,000. Washington estimated 7,500. New York Department estimated 100,000, of whom 75,000 are in Greater New York. Massachusetts reported 30,000 jobless veterans. Arizona reported 2,000, and Minnesota,

10,000. The Departments of Iowa, Montana and New Jersey reported many veterans unemployed and their ranks gradually increasing. The Department of Georgia was the only department among those queried reporting employment conditions among ex-service men approaching normal.

Figures alone, however, do not tell the plight of America's unemployed veterans, for the greater part of these jobless ex-soldiers and ex-sailors are not only out of work, but are engaged at this moment in a struggle for existence with their backs to the wall of circumstance. They are for the most part men who have been economically on the defensive ever since they left their country's service. Many are men who found their old jobs gone when they took off their uniforms, and no other jobs to be had. Those who succeeded in discovering some work after being discharged from the Army or Navy found they were pitted in remorseless competition against men who had not been in the service. Many employers dealt with them by the rule of "last hired, first fired."

If they were lucky enough to have savings from before the war awaiting them when they were discharged, those savings have long since disappeared. They found themselves without funds early in the period of industrial depression which set in while this country was getting back to a peacetime basis. Workers who had been employed steadily at high wages during the war were able to coast into the depression

period living on their savings, but for many months unemployed ex-service men have been perforce little more than industrial scavengers, compelled to seek odds and ends of work desperately to meet their simplest necessities. The more fortunate have been largely dependent upon relatives and kindly friends. Those lacking these have been roaming from city to city restlessly seeking work. Many of them have wives and children, fathers and mothers, dependent upon them for support.

Now that business depression has become intensified and the ranks of the unemployed swelled by the addition of millions of men who had been holding jobs until a few months or even weeks ago, the lot of the long unemployed veteran is such that compassionate Americans need not look to Russia, to Hungary and the other stricken nations of Europe for human suffering to touch their heartstrings.

The plight of unemployed veterans is serious enough today. But winter is just around the corner. Open air work will soon cease. The harvests which have provided temporary work for many will soon be gathered. Park benches and doorways will soon be untenable at night. Thinly clad men will not be able to exist in the open much longer. Driven by the instinct that impels animals to come together in a storm, the homeless, jobless wandering veterans—heroes of yesterday—will group in the larger cities asking only a place to sleep, something to eat.

This is the situation that faces The

Typical Legion Officials' Reports on the Veteran Unemployment Outlook

Pennsylvania

Conditions in Pennsylvania deplorable. Approximately 400,000 jobless, 150,000 probably ex-service men. No hope for improvement except in few communities. Legion trying to find employment through posts, counties and department. Few being placed now; many placed up to few months ago. Appeal for funds may be necessary if conditions do not improve before cold weather.—WILLIAM G. MURDOCK, Department Adjutant.

Arizona

Probably 2,000 ex-service men unemployed in department. Four leading industries badly crippled. Return of normal conditions not immediately expected. Unemployment situation being handled by department and local posts.—D. A. LITTLE, Department Adjutant.

Illinois

Thirty-five thousand ex-service men out of employment. Industries poor. Little hopes for winter. Legion will open hotel in Chicago to accommodate 1,200 men, two meals per day and lodging furnished. Arrangements being made to clothe needy. Employment bureau in conjunction with hotel. Preference for employment to be given residents of Illinois to prevent influx of men from other States. Over 4,000 applications for work this month, 1,175 placed. Legion to operate central employment bureau in Illinois for all ex-service men. Newspapers giving much assistance.—JOHN A. HARTMANN, Service Department.

Massachusetts

At least 30,000 ex-service men unemployed this State. Conditions of industries poor but gradually improving. Six hundred apply each week at our employment bureau. Place an average of sixty. Posts helping. Boston newspapers interested in campaign. Tripled our placement through publicity.—JOHN P. HOLLAND, State House, Boston.

Georgia

Very few ex-service men out of work. Industries improving and taking on men. Hopeful of further improvement in near future. Unemployment not general enough to require aid of Legion.—JAMES A. FORT, Department Commander.

Montana

Conditions below normal. Mines and smelters down. Many ex-service men out of work. Legion giving all possible assistance through service committees. No immediate change in conditions expected.—C. THOMAS BUSH, Department Commander.

Minnesota

Conservative estimate of unemployed Minnesota ex-service men, 10,000. Welfare and employment offices maintained by Legion in every large city. Good co-operation of employers but jobs are unavailable. Preparing for winter months by securing further funds and stock of clothing, etc., for needy. We place about 300 a week. Aided 15,000 since February. Auxiliary doing wonderful work. Newspapers give able assistance. Minneapolis and St. Paul sent thousands of letters to employers telling aims of Legion bureaus. Results very gratifying.—STAFFORD KING, Acting Department Adjutant.

Washington

Fifteen hundred ex-service men jobless in Seattle, 7,500 in State. Business outlook bad. Fruit harvest may relieve situation somewhat. No large public projects undertaken in State. Department employment and relief committees plan hard winter. Advise ex-service men not to come to Washington.—C. D. CUNNINGHAM, Department Commander.

Iowa

Situation not bad due to agricultural nature of State. Serious conditions expected in winter after corn husking. Industries showing signs of life. State convention asked to establish paid employment officer with assistants in each of ninety-nine counties. Many city posts maintain employment bureaus now.—FRANK F. MILES, for Hanford MacNider, Department Commander.

Michigan

Estimated 30,000 ex-service men unemployed. Industrial conditions better than two months ago. Most large concerns have disposed of surplus stock, requiring new orders. Outlook for winter not encouraging. Legion plans propaganda urging employment of service men giving due consideration to family obligations of others.—LYLE D. TABOR, Department Adjutant.

American Legion and the American people today. Scarcely having finished the campaign to relieve the hardships of the physically disabled veterans of the World War, The American Legion is now realizing that it faces another campaign of equal magnitude to save its comrades who have become economic casualties.

All over the United States The American Legion is working to meet this new emergency. It is not altogether a new problem for most of the posts, for they have long had employment officers and have systematically helped their members obtain jobs. The problem has now become one of volume. Facilities that enabled a post to place three or a dozen men in jobs weekly do not meet the requirements when hundreds of veterans are on the unemployment lists and open jobs have almost vanished. The problem has also become one largely of relief.

Departments and posts of the Legion, therefore, are trying first of all to find jobs for as many men as possible. They are inducing private employers to begin new works or to make room in factories for men who might not be used under prevailing policies of curtailment of production. They are also inducing public officials to authorize beginning or completion of public works, such as buildings and road improvements, projects which will absorb many of the idle.

Furthermore, everywhere the Legion is preparing to meet the crisis which winter will bring. It is planning to give shelter, food and clothing to those

whose necessity is greatest, and in this work many other public and private organizations are joining the Legion. The Legion in certain Western States is speeding up land settlement projects. In many cities it is turning its clubs into barracks to house the unemployed. Hotels are being opened. Indicative of the spirit behind these efforts is the recent action of the St. Louis County Council of the Legion at Duluth, Minn., in requesting that a public memorial project calling for the expenditure of \$10,000 be abandoned. "It is no time to spend thousands of dollars for a commemorative monument when ex-service men are walking the streets jobless and hungry," the Legion council stated through the newspapers.

In a number of cities the Legion has enlisted the co-operation of the newspapers to arouse public opinion to the necessity of employing veterans and of creating jobs. Typical of practical results was the placing of hundreds of unemployed in positions in San Francisco after the San Francisco *Bulletin* had given over several columns on its front page to free want ads listing the qualifications of the veterans seeking work. Several large newspapers have since followed this plan.

In New York City the *Daily News* and the American Land Service conducted a campaign of fund-raising that enabled several thousand unemployed veterans to obtain transportation to orchards and harvest fields where work awaited them. In New York also the *Evening World* and the *Journal* have been raising funds which are to be the

basis of a \$500,000 fund with which The American Legion expects to establish a service house to assist unemployed veterans this winter. Newspapers in many other cities are extending to the Legion equally noteworthy co-operation.

The Legion is showing that it realizes that it cannot accomplish alone the task of relief of unemployed veterans. But it is leading the way. It is calling upon the public to heed what is happening. It believes that it will be as successful in these efforts as it was in calling attention to the needs of the disabled. Just as public sentiment was aroused to force the enactment of legislation for the disabled, so it is hoped public sentiment will respond to the new call.

A general survey of what the Legion has done and is doing for the unemployed veterans shows that efforts are being made to avoid concentration of the unemployed in the larger cities. It is realized that jobless men tend to flock to those cities where they believe they will receive special assistance. In the present emergency the arrival of new crowds of unemployed veterans in cities like Chicago, Detroit, New York, Boston and San Francisco would aggravate conditions to the point where needless suffering would be caused. The Legion in each city is planning its relief work to aid men of its own community or State, and warnings are being given to outsiders that it may not be possible to care for them.

In Chicago, for instance, the Legion
(Continued on page 20)

What Is This Japan?

The Contradiction of a Feudalism That Has Become a Dominant World Power

By Nathaniel Peffer



When post-card reproductions of photographs of the Crown Prince of Japan and the Prince of Wales circulated in Japan following the recent European tour of the heir apparent, a bit of tissue paper was carefully pasted over his features. If this magazine appeared on Japanese newsstands, the above reproduction of the Crown Prince's bespectacled features would doubtless undergo a similar eclipse.



Photos
International



At the other end of the Japanese social and political scale are the people, who live a life of virtual serfdom. If the Mikado's state carriage ever drove through this crowded Tokyo slum, the children would stand with lowered gaze while he passed—after having first been driven out of second-story windows.

The Mikado is more than emperor—he is religious leader of his people, the national spiritual ancestor of a race whose religion is ancestor worship. He is the closest surviving approximation of the sort of absolutism formerly represented by kaiser and czar. He is the twentieth-century head of a country only two generations removed from feudalism.

WHAT is this strange new thing Japan, this Colossus freshly risen up out of the East astride the Pacific from the warm waters of the Equator to the icebound shores of Kamchatka, what is it and why? This is one of the crucial international questions before Americans today.

What it is, is fairly obvious. It is internally a despotism, externally an aggressive imperialism, aggrandizing itself at the cost of the whole Eastern world and in directions leading toward collision with the United States. Why it is, is not so obvious, but much more important. If one goes too far in saying with the French proverb that to understand all is to forgive all, at least it may be said that to understand all is to know how to proceed.

Japan is an enigma. To the Occidental mind any grouping of Oriental peoples must be an enigma. But the enigma is simplified and partly resolved if one approach it with one fact in mind: that Japan is less than two generations from feudalism. It is yet in essentials a feudalism, though propelled by nineteenth-century history into the forms of modernism.

Therefore the extreme militarism, the bureaucratic autocracy of government, the extreme nationalism and chauvinism that approaches national megalomania, the blind unquestioning loyalty of the people and their semi-religious patriotism, the ruthless aggressions externally, the rudimentary state of public opinion internally. When you thrust a people so compounded into a world where might is the

test of action, where possession drafts the law and the competition is brutal for territories, you have only what you have in Japan—a nation suddenly swollen to enormous power in a hemisphere of nations pitifully weak and strutting over them with lust of conquest; and not understanding why they and the rest of the world object. That follows in the line of cause and effect as do the processes of nature.

It is just fifty-three years since Japan was a country of practically in-

dependent fiefdoms ruled over by clan chieftains—the daimyo—and their warrior knights—the samurai. Over all ruled the Mikado in name, but in fact the Shogun, the hereditary head of one of the families that had made itself master long before. As for the rest of the population, they were hewers of wood and drawers of water in peace, cannon fodder in war. The latter came frequently, for they were a quarrelsome, warlike people and exalted the military ideal.

For two hundred years there had been this isolation, or ever since the internal fights of the European missionaries who had come to Japan and the jealousies of British and Dutch traders who also had come to Japan had awakened the instinctive fears of the Japanese rulers. They sent envoys to Europe to learn for themselves what was this civilization that had sent its advance agents to the East. The envoys found Europe torn by religious wars and the whole Western world being carved up for colonies. The Japanese found it boded ill for Japan, and quite sensibly locked out the West altogether.

Then came Commodore Perry in 1854, and kaleidoscopic change. The Japanese recognized this knock on the door as the imperious summons of the times. They abolished the shogunate and the feudal lordships, united the country under the rule of the Mikado and set out to make themselves a modern nation.

They sent their ablest men to Europe and America to study Western govern-

What Will Come Out of Japan?

WHEN representatives of the leading powers gather around the council table in Washington in November to discuss world disarmament and the problems of the Pacific, not the least interested (and interesting) group of delegates will be those who represent Japan. How far is Japan willing to co-operate with the rest of the world toward making war impossible? What is she willing to concede, what is the rest of the world, ourselves especially, willing to concede her in the question of control of the Pacific? In this article Mr. Peffer, for many years a press correspondent in the Far East, depicts the situation of Japan and her government.

ment and industry and education; they brought in Europeans and Americans to train a modern army and navy, to draw up law codes, to build railways and lay telegraph lines, install machinery and give Japan all the appurtenances of the nineteenth century. Today, fifty-three years later, Japan holds sway over the Far East and sits at the council tables of the mighty in Paris, third greatest power on the planet.

A world power it may be and a modern nation in form, but you cannot breed the heritage of centuries out of a people by legal fiat. It is still a feudalism.

Consider its government. It has a constitution. The constitution was not drafted by representatives of the people, as in America, or wrested from an unwilling monarch, as in England. It was handed down by the emperor and his councilors as a gift and humbly and gratefully received by the people as such. It is also that kind of a constitution and it provides that kind of a government. It should be emphasized that the constitution was deliberately modelled after that of the German Empire.

Over all is the emperor; not a political ruler merely, but the trustee and envoy direct of God on earth. The fealty once owed to the feudal chiefs has been combined and concentrated in the emperor, intensified by a religious cult deliberately designed to that purpose and implanted by a government-prescribed education. By common mortals the emperor is neither seen nor addressed. On the rare occasions when he emerges beyond the moat that surrounds his *spirituelle* palace in Tokyo, police go ahead to clear the streets and to notify all to leave the second stories of their houses, for mortal must not look on the emperor from above. As he passes, the thousands who line the streets stand bending low, eyes on the ground, for mortal eye must not look on the emperor save by his grace. A few weeks ago picture postcards were on sale in Tokyo depicting the Crown Prince of Japan and the Prince of Wales riding together in a state carriage in London. Over the face of the Japanese prince was a strip of tissue paper, a sort of curtain that always screens the Imperial visage. The Prince of Wales was exposed to the public gaze.

In the emperor resides all power save that delegated downward by him. His alone is the right to declare war, make peace and sign treaties. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He determines the organization of the civil administration, appoints and removes officials, fixes salaries, and so forth. His also is the legislative power. "The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet," says the Constitution.

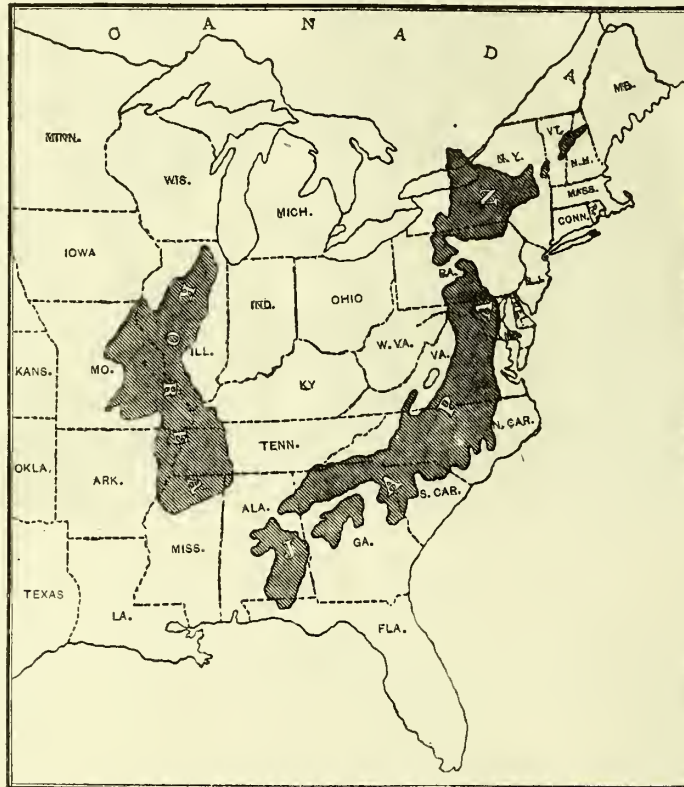
Now, no individual could possibly exercise such powers himself. Theoretically the emperor exercises them through a privy council, cabinet and diet. Actually the government is wielded by the militarists and bureaucrats, particularly the army general staff. For they are the men around the emperor.

Of the privy council, the cabinet and the diet, the first two are entirely independent of any popular control. The privy council consists of twenty-six members, including the ten members of the cabinet. These are appointed directly by the emperor or the men around him. The cabinet also is appointed by the emperor or those around him. The diet consists of the House of

a man for his successor, the leader of his party next to himself. The Genro received the suggestion and appointed another man, the extreme militarist Terauchi. Only two men are left in the Genro today—Prince Yamagata and Marquis Matsukata. Anybody who knows conditions in Japan at all intimately will tell you that Prince Yamagata comes nearer to being ruler of Japan than any other man.

The cabinet, appointed by these men, is responsible only to them. It is independent of the diet. If the diet refuses to pass measures submitted by them, if the diet even passes a vote of no confidence, the cabinet does not resign, as in every other country which has the same system. The premier goes to the Genro, the Genro go to the emperor and the diet is dissolved. The process is repeated if the new diet is recalcitrant. It is always the diet that loses. As for the cabinet, it is always in a dilemma. If it pleases the diet, it is not welcome to the Genro, for the ideas of the diet and Genro are usually opposed; if it pleases the Genro the diet refuses to follow its lead.

I have not the space to enumerate the various restrictions that make the diet innocuous and therefore nullify the only representation the people have in the government. For one thing, the diet may pass laws but the emperor can promulgate them or not as he chooses, and he may veto or amend them as he chooses. Also the emperor may dissolve the diet at his own pleasure. Most important is another check. The heart of legislative power in every country is control over appropriations. In Japan the annual appropriations bill or budget is introduced by the cabinet. If the representatives of the people, who have to foot the bill, disapprove the appropriations and refuse to vote



Superimposed on the eastern half of the United States at the same parallel and on the same scale, Japan would extend from Maine to Florida and, including Korea, as far west as Missouri.

Peers and the Lower House. The House of Peers consists of nobility who sit by hereditary right, lesser nobility who are elected by men of their rank, twenty-two men appointed by the emperor and forty-eight elected by the very highest taxpayers of the country. Only in the Lower House do the people have a voice. The members of this body are popularly elected, though suffrage is restricted by a property qualification. Up to two years ago, out of a population of 54,000,000, only 1,550,000 were entitled to vote. A new law passed as the result of considerable agitation has about doubled that.

In addition to these agencies there is an unofficial body that for fifty years has held the real power. That is the Genro, or body of elder statesmen, the survivors of the great restoration and reconstruction period. No premier has ever been appointed without their approval. When Okuma wanted to resign in 1915 he asked their approval and, according to custom, recommended

them the Constitution provides that the budget for the previous year shall automatically carry over for another year.

The diet, one can easily see, has little check on the invisible government. The cabinet has scarcely more. Even if the mode of its appointment did not make the cabinet the complaisant servant of the elder statesmen and the militarists and bureaucrats just below them another salient legal provision would. By this it is fixed that the minister of war shall always be either a general or lieutenant-general on the army active list and the minister of the navy an admiral or vice-admiral of the navy active list. This restricts the choice to one of 77 for the war portfolio and one of 45 for the navy portfolio. It means that any premier who does not have the approval of the army and navy set cannot form a cabinet. If an order went forth from the general staff of either service proclaiming thumbs down for the premier, the minister of war

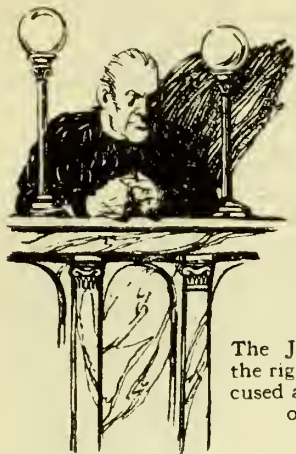
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The Courts and Popular Rule

How We, the People, Have Evolved a System of Doing Justice to Ourselves Until It Hurts

By Everett Kimball

Author of "The National Government"



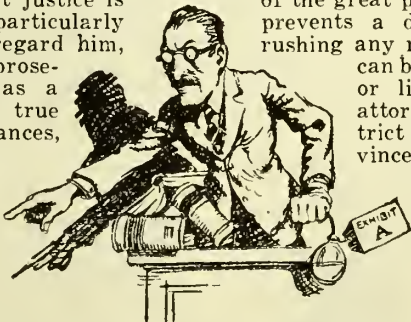
The Judge protects the rights of the accused and the rights of society

"YOU are sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead."

To the miserable wretch who hears these words it seems a travesty to call the courts instruments of self-government. And yet they are. Society, which is in the majority, is but exacting the penalty from the minority. Although the Democrats were overwhelmingly in the minority at the last election, every Democrat would admit that when he cast his vote he took part in the government, that he was self-governing.

Stop and think how we, the people, not only make the laws by which we are judged, but through political action control the machinery which enforces them. Let us take a specific case. The policeman arrests a man on suspicion of murder. Right there popular control begins. Who was the policeman? An officer appointed by some board or officer whom we chose. Or perhaps in some rural district the constable himself was directly elected. He didn't see the crime committed and therefore had to apply for a warrant. The justice of the peace or clerk issuing this warrant was elected or appointed by some officer who was himself elected. The accused is brought before the trial justice, not for trial, but for commitment. This trial judge, in the majority of the States, was elected. Everywhere you see the principle of popular election and thus popular control, which is another phrase for self-government, is found.

Even at the preliminary hearing of this accused murderer, the State or the United States is represented by an attorney. He may be called the district attorney, the prosecuting officer or the prosecuting attorney. By whatever name he is called, he has two functions—to see that the rights of society are safeguarded and that justice is done. Some people, particularly the criminal class, regard him, not simply as the prosecuting officer, but as a persecutor. It is true that, in some instances, these attorneys are tempted to work for convictions rather than to see that society is guarded. Really, however, the public prosecutor or district attorney is a judicial officer and on him rests in a large degree the re-



Some people. . . regard him not simply as the prosecuting officer, but as a persecutor

sponsibility of deciding whether public interest demands that the accused be prosecuted. In the National Government these district attorneys are appointed. In the States they are elected. Once again you see that we, the people, by a political act, determine in a large degree how our laws shall be enforced.

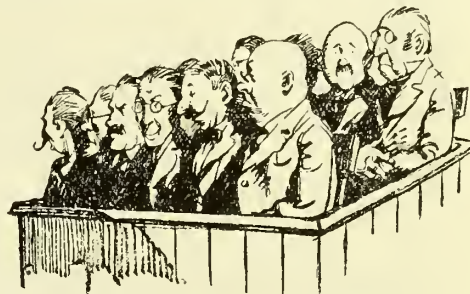
Think what it meant to New York when District Attorney Jerome waged his successful campaign and was elected to clean up a corrupt condition. Think what it meant to San Francisco when Heney and Hiram Johnson as prosecutors waged war against Abe Rueff and his gang. We, the people, stand a great deal, but every now and then we turn and through the election of a vigorous district attorney determine to have the laws enforced.

Suppose the murderer of our typical case is committed for trial. Before he can be tried, a very important step must be taken. He must be indicted by the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury is an institution that goes back into antiquity. It consists of never more than twenty-four men, practically only twenty-three, who meet in secret and, hearing the evidence against the accused, bring in an indictment. The Grand Jury consists of men chosen by city and county authorities. They are men like you and me—maybe they are you and me—unskilled in law, but representing the average common sense of the community. When the murderer is brought before them in secret, the district attorney presents a bill or indictment stating of what the prisoner is accused. The Grand Jury hears the case against him and if their judgment agrees with that of the district attorney, not that the man is guilty, for the Grand Jury does not decide guilt or innocence, but that there is enough evidence against the accused to warrant his trial, the foreman writes upon the bill "A true bill." If, on the other hand, they reject the conclusions of the district attorney, the foreman writes "Ignoramus" or "Not a true bill."

This action of the Grand Jury is one of the great protections we have. It prevents a district attorney from rushing any man to trial. No man can be put in jeopardy of life or liberty on the district attorney's opinion. The district attorney must convince, not all, but a majority of the twenty-three grand jurors that the evidence against the accused is of such a nature as to warrant trial. You and I are not put in jeopardy because of the opinion of one man, but be-

cause our neighbors sitting as the Grand Jury think the evidence against us warrants such a course.

The Grand Jury has another function. It may make an inquest. That is, it may investigate any person or any thing. Once the Grand Jury is summoned and sworn in, its powers are practically unlimited. In New York city, for months, a Grand Jury has been investigating the affairs of municipal government and even the conduct of the district attorney who usually is associated with it to assist it. Normally, the district attorney and Grand Jury work in closest co-operation. In some instances, where the district attorney may have prostituted his office, may have protected criminals, or may



The Grand Jury . . . are men like you and me—maybe they are you and me

have been negligent in his duties, the Grand Jury itself can summon witnesses, investigate the district attorney or anyone else and present its conclusions to the Court. The ancient Romans had an officer they called the Censor. Our Grand Jury is the modern Censor.

Suppose the Grand Jury returns a true bill and our murderer is brought before the judge. There he pleads guilty or not guilty to the indictment presented by the Grand Jury. If he pleads not guilty, a trial takes place. We sometimes say a trial before the judge; really the trial is not before the judge, but before the jury. It is true that the judge presides on the bench and sees that the proceedings are conducted in an orderly manner according to the procedure established. The judge protects the rights of the accused and the rights of society represented by the district attorney as well. But the judge does not try the accused. That is the work of the jury.

Of all the institutions we inherited from our English forefathers, and we are all English as far as our legal inheritance is concerned, whatever our birth may be, the jury is the most valuable and important. The jury consists of twelve men, drawn by lot from lists prepared by the agents of local government. Every citizen, except a few whose business or profession make it

unwise or a hardship to serve, is liable to be called. You and I, John Doe and Henry Roe, the plain ordinary citizens of our community may be called. The jury which tries the accused must be of the "vicinage," that is, the neighborhood. It thus consists of people who may know the accused. Even if they do not know the accused they live in the same community and are subject to the same influences to which the accused was subject.

If our lives are to be entrusted to the decision of twelve men it is of vital importance that those twelve men should understand the things that influence us, the motives of our actions. A Northerner finds it difficult to understand the attitude of mind of people living in the South. An Easterner might have failed to understand the attitude of mind which led the early pioneers in the West to lynch a horse thief. Trial by a jury from the "vicinage" guarantees comprehension of the motives and influences working on the accused.

The jury hears the evidence against the accused. The jury also hears the examination of the witnesses. It is not obliged to take as gospel truth every word that every witness says. Frequently the testimony of the witnesses is directly contradictory. The jury observes each witness on the stand and decides whether his testimony is to be believed or not. It determines whether it will believe the testimony in favor of the accused or the directly contradictory testimony against him. It measures most of all the value and conclusiveness of what is known as circumstantial evidence; that is, evidence which is deduced, not from the testimony of a witness who saw the act, but from the circumstances surrounding the case. Finally the jury listens to the arguments of the district attorney and of the counsel for the defense. These may appeal to their prejudices and passions or they may be in the nature of a sober analysis of the evidence.

Whichever they are, the jury hears them and decides whether to be guided by the district attorney or his opponent.

And then the judge sums up. In England, the judges have a greater authority than in the United States, and in their summing up and charge to the jury they practically direct the jury what to do. Generally in the United States all the judge can do is to define the crime, analyze the evidence, and to show the jury what it should do if it believed certain evidence. It is true that the judge may direct the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. This means that the judge is so convinced that the district attorney has not made out a case that on his own responsibility he advises the jury to acquit the defendant.

The jury then retires. In secret the jury discusses the evidence and when it reaches a unanimous conclusion brings in its *vera dicta* or verdict. If this be for acquittal, the accused is forthwith discharged and cannot again be put on trial for the same offense.

It is sometimes the fashion to sneer at juries. Doubtless juries are sometimes influenced by improper motives. Perhaps some juries are bribed, perhaps some juries are too lenient to the accused, but on the whole the juries give us what we want. Why shouldn't they give us what we want for they are composed of you and me? As the community feels about a crime, so the jury will act on evidence. If we regard the breach of a certain law as no crime, but a proper act, our jury will not bring in a verdict of guilty.

In another way, the courts are instruments of self-government. Over a hundred years ago De Tocqueville saw this for he wrote, "The institution of the jury places the real direction of society in the hands of the governed, . . . and not in that of the government. Force is never more than a transient element of success, and after force comes the notion of right . . . The true sanction of political laws is to be

found in penal legislation; and if that sanction be wanting, the law will sooner or later lose its cogency. He who punishes the criminal is, therefore, the real master of society."

See how it works. Suppose a man were on trial for treason, for a violation of the espionage law. It makes no difference what Congress has said. It makes no difference what the police have done. It makes no difference what the President may order. Treason is treason only when twelve men in the jury box so agree. Some people lament that one presidential candidate last fall had to conduct his campaign from a Federal penitentiary where he was serving a ten years' sentence. They may not agree with the sentence. They may not approve now of the espionage law under which he was sentenced. But the fact remains that he is in jail because twelve men thought his acts were dangerous to the country.

Do you believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act? In some communities, it is hard to get a conviction for a violation of that law. That means that those communities do not approve. Constitutional amendments, acts of Congress, are all in vain unless the twelve ordinary men of the community will convict a man accused of breach of law.

Thus the jury is the greatest and most important weapon for self-government. We may despair of governing ourselves when we look at a cunningly devised party machine. We may be confused by the multitude of names which appear upon the ballot. We may fear that the representatives whom we have elected, that the judges whom we have chosen, may, in rare instances, be subject to improper influences, and thus thwart us in our attempt to govern ourselves. Their acts, however, to be effective on you or me must be enforced in the Courts. We cannot be punished for a violation of their laws or directions unless the twelve men on the jury all agree.

A Little Test for Constitution Day

LEGION posts throughout the country are planning to cooperate with town and city governments and local patriotic societies in the observance on September 17th of the 134th anniversary of the signing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States by twelve of the thirteen original colonies. With the celebration of Constitution Day in view, there is printed below a list of twenty-five questions based on the Constitution which should enable the Legionnaire to test his knowledge of the document in whose defense he answered his country's call three years

ago. Additional interest is lent the questions by the fact that they form part of the official examination given applicants for citizenship when they come up for their final papers. Naturalization court judges select a few questions, varying from four or five to perhaps a score, to test the alien applicant's knowledge of American Government, and whether the latter becomes a citizen or not depends in large measure on his replies. If you had to go through the same ordeal, could you qualify as an American citizen? Go through the list and see. The answers are on page 15.

1. How old must a person be before he can become a representative in Congress?

2. How long must he have been a citizen of the United States?

3. Where must he reside at the time of his election?

4. How are representatives apportioned among the States?

5. What happens when a representative dies or resigns from his office before his term is up?

6. How do senators get their office?

7. For how long are they chosen?

8. How old must a person be before he can become a United States senator?

9. How long must he have been a citizen of the United States?

10. Who shall have the sole power to try impeachments?

11. Who sits as a judge when the President of the United States is tried?

12. How many votes are necessary to convict a person when tried by the Senate?

13. How often must Congress assemble?

14. What time is appointed by the Constitution for Congress to meet?

15. Where must all bills for raising revenue originate?

16. In how many ways may a bill become a law?

17. What is the first and most usual way?

18. In what other ways may a bill become a law?

19. If the President vetoes a bill, does this prevent it from becoming a law?

20. May a person not born in this country become President of the United States?

21. How old must a person be before he is eligible to the office of President?

22. How long must he have resided in the United States?

23. Who has the power to make treaties with foreign nations and appoint ambassadors, public ministers, consuls and judges of the Supreme Court?

24. For how long do the judges of United States courts hold their offices?

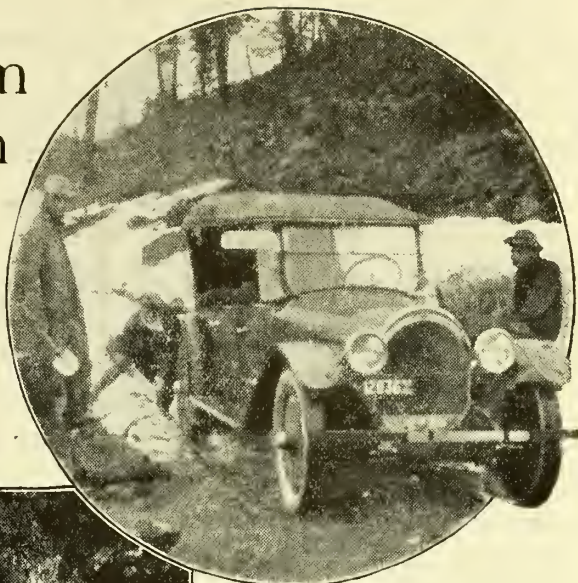
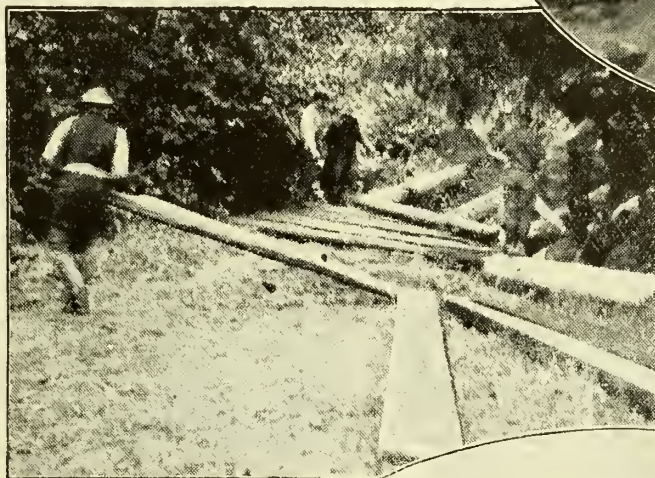
25. Who shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States?



Out of Doors from Rhody to Oregon

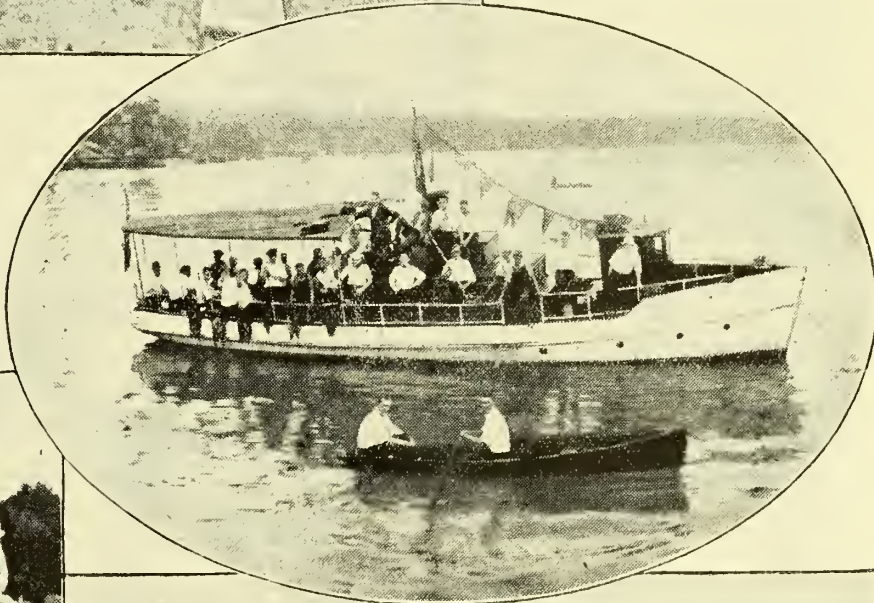
Vets in Every Region
Boosting Night and Day
Mean a Mighty Legion
And a Finer U. S. A.

Our own big Uncle impersonated by a member of William Neuner Post of Bushnell, Ill., and assigned Post Number One on a hit-scoring float in a community parade



Legionnaires of Bend, Ore., didn't exactly go through fire and flood to reach the department convention at Eugene, but their car did get stuck in a midsummer snowdrift (above) on the crest of the Cascade Mountains, and once they had to buckle to and build a bridge across the White River to avoid a 480-mile detour (left). Despite these handicaps, they made the 120-mile journey in twelve hours

The craft at the right is not the revenue cutter Hooch-hound rounding up a suspicious rowboat, but the members of Willard A. Balcom Post of the Bronx, N. Y., on an outing in the Hudson River. The rigging may be holding up pennants, burgees, laundry or just plain bathing suits. The Evelyn B. (that's her name) listed heavily to starboard while the gang lined up for its picture



Members of Saylesville (R. I.) Post supplied the fatigue detail that made the town's long-contemplated children's playground a reality in a few hours. Above is shown the post in action, and at the right appear the commissioned personnel of the Saylesville Sluggers and the Angry Elephants picking sides for the first champeenship contest to be held on the Legion-made arena



EDITORIAL



The privilege in franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. —Grover Cleveland

The Court Against the Ballot

THE Court of Appeals of the State of New York has overruled the people of New York. An overwhelming majority of voters, in popular referendum, authorized cash compensation for New York's ex-service men. The court set aside this expression of popular will, declaring the payment unconstitutional by a vote of five to two. The people, who consider themselves self-governing, find their wishes thwarted.

It is a heavy burden which the five judges assumed when they voted against the payment of compensation. They upheld a technicality but their decision, rendered on the edge of a period of depression and unemployment which promises to bring as much suffering to ex-service men as did the war itself, will cause acute distress to tens of thousands. Whatever its merits, it is a decision which will not make the ex-soldier feel any the more kindly toward his government, or make the average citizen feel any more confidence in his franchise.

The ways of the judiciary have always been baffling to many lay minds. Frequently, as in this case, the decision must seem to many unnecessarily unjust. Should our courts assist in carrying out what is obviously the will of the people, or should they devote their good offices to the defense of technicality? If it is the latter, we can but sympathize with the judges; if it is the former, we can only say that the New York Court of Appeals has missed a golden opportunity.

Situations Wanted—Male

THREE years ago today this country was ringing with the news of the first all-American victory of the war—the triumph at St. Mihiel. Three years ago today more than half a million American men were resting on their arms following the accomplishment of that victory or hanging on tight along the line where the high command had bade them halt.

Today, more American veterans than fought at St. Mihiel, more Americans than composed the First American Army, compose what is not, alas, America's first army of the unemployed. Six hundred thousand jobless veterans—men of Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel and the Argonne, men of the ships that braved the U-boats, men who dropped their tools and their ledgers to take up the new grim trade of war in far-flung American cantonments—are walking the streets of our towns and cities wondering where the next meal is coming from. That is their chief concern—but they have plenty of time on their hands, and perhaps some of it is devoted to wondering what America meant when she said, as her sons left for the camps and the ships and France, that the country would be theirs when they returned.

There is no quick-action medicine that can cure overnight the terrible plague of unemployment. President Harding has responded to the general emergency by calling a conference on ways and means of improving the lot of the man out of work, though veterans will see a certain inconsistency in the President's summoning of the conference and his hostility to the Adjusted Compensation Bill, which would have meant the immediate solution of the unemployment problem in so far as it affects the jobless ex-service man. Relief agencies everywhere are alive to the need, and are working with determination in the face of what promises to be a desperate winter.

But most hope lies in The American Legion. The problem

of the unemployed veteran is the most momentous question mark facing the Legion today. The jobless buddy is as much a Legion concern as the physically disabled buddy—and there is no Sweet Bill for the jobless. The Legion must help—national organization, department organization, individual post, individual member. On another page of this issue are outlined activities looking toward alleviation of the unemployed veteran's lot already embarked on by the Legion. Other posts must help—it is a job for ten thousand of them.

Has your post worked out a practical scheme for meeting the veteran unemployment crisis in your community? If so, other posts which have the will and are only waiting to be shown the way are eager to hear of it. This magazine is likewise eager to meet its obligation to the jobless veteran by serving as a medium of transmission of such ideas. Have you appointed an employment committee to canvass the situation in your town and urge employers to give preference to ex-service men? Have you named a relief committee to gather old clothing at some central point and supervise its distribution to needy buddies? Have you established an odd-job exchange so that a housewife who wants the windows washed can get a worthy veteran to do it by calling your post on the telephone? Whatever you have done, let this magazine know—not for the glory of your post, but for the assistance of other posts, and for the succor of the unemployed veteran.

Toward Disarmament

A WAR-WEARY, tax-ridden world hopefully awaits the outcome of the international disarmament conference. No blatant jingo dares utter a word of disparagement against it. Veterans of the World War, fed up on fighting, more clearly than anybody else see the futility of the race for military power, just as they hope, more than anybody else probably, that the conference will arrive at some definite policy of future economy in money and lives.

It is a relief, however, to learn that it will be the policy of the United States not to jeopardize safety for the sake of economy. Both the Army and the Navy will be represented on the disarmament commission of the United States, according to advices from Washington. Such a provision, especially in that it applies to the immediate effect disarmament will have upon the Navy, is a necessary safeguard.

These men will be experts. They could not be held in a purely advisory capacity. It is impossible to acquaint experts at second hand with the details of such proceedings. Only active participation by experts will maintain for us the degree of security we want, and make our participation in the conference fool-proof.

The Lesson of St. Mihiel

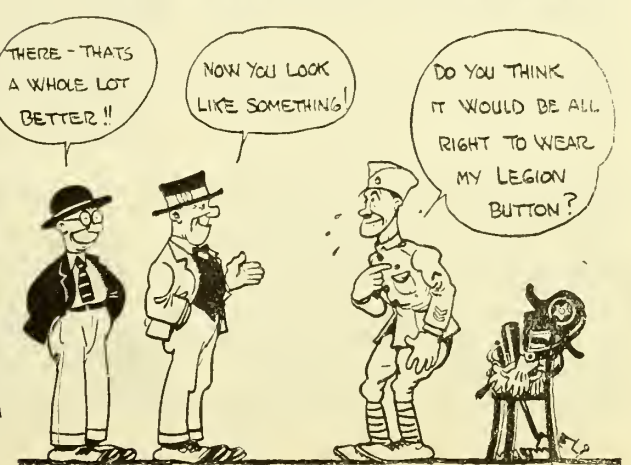
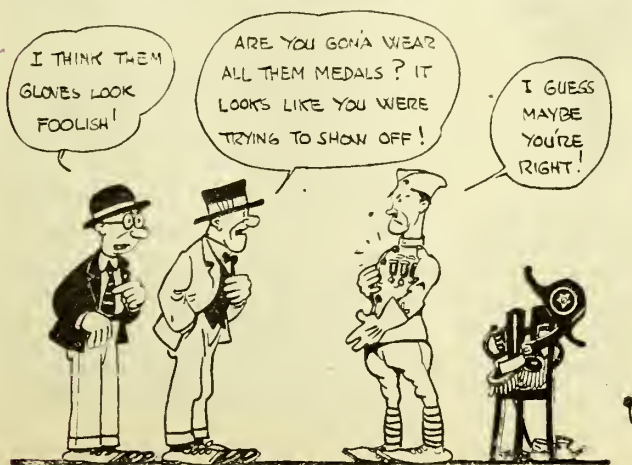
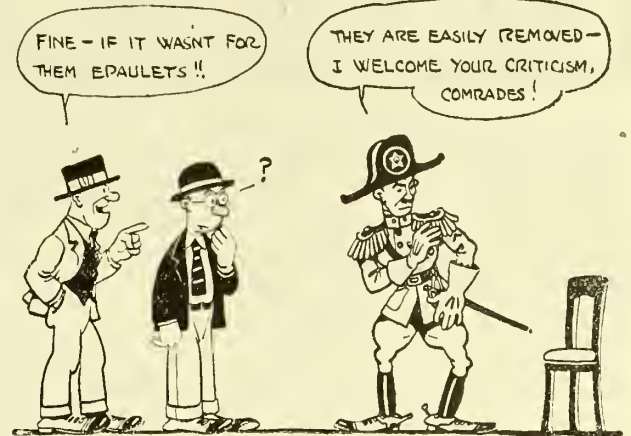
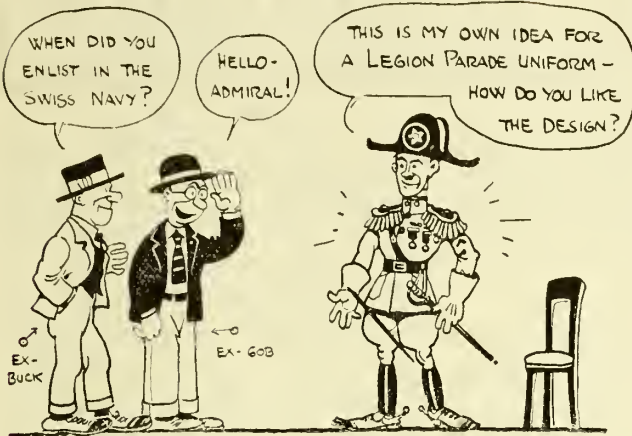
MORE than half a million Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel. Casualties were 7,000, or one for every seventy men engaged. Had the same ratio applied in the Meuse-Argonne, our losses would have been, not 120,000, as they actually were, but barely more than 17,000. Despite the fact that a shell can explode with equal effectiveness whatever its geographical origin and destination, it still does not take a very superior type of armchair strategist to figure out that St. Mihiel was one kind of battle and the Meuse-Argonne another.

There is, however, the danger of going to the other extreme—of belittling the enduring accomplishment of St. Mihiel, of regarding it as not so much a battle as a steeplechase. We can never know whether an intercollegiate cross-country team could have won it single-handed or not, because no one happened to put that plan in operation. We do know that the First American Army actually did win it. We do know that if the First American Army had failed, the battle of the Meuse-Argonne would have been entrusted to other hands.

At St. Mihiel the A. E. F. ended its probationary period. It quit school. When it went into the Meuse-Argonne it was a graduate, ready for stern business, equipped for the battle of life and a battle to the death. It was asked to supply references, and it did. It simply cocked its thumb off toward the east, and Mont Sec, Flirey, Hattonchatel and Thiaucourt answered, "Try him out. He made good here."

Ask a Buddy's Advice

By Wallgren



WYH

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Fatal

"Mabel (at the picnic): "Oh, there's an ant in my coffee! Will it hurt it?"
Jack: "Hurt it? My gosh, woman, it'll kill it."

Proof

St. Peter sat behind the gates of gold. The company commander knocked for admittance.

"Who's there?" Peter demanded.
"It's me."
"Pass, brother."
A few minutes later a private knocked.
"Who's there?"
"Me."
"Pass, buddy."
A third knock sounded.
"Who's there?"
"It is I."
"Another lounge lizard," muttered the saint. "Apply below."

No Pose

"How long have you been indisposed, my poor fellow?" asked a fair visitor at a hospital of a big negro who was strapped up in bed with an injured back.
"Dis ain't no pose 'tall, miss," answered the patient in tones of disgust. "Dis am merely de careless manner in which dem forgetful doctors went away and lef' me yestiddy."

Obligatory

Cholly: "Is Peggy a careful dresser?"
Willie: "She has to be. She wears so few clothes that she doesn't dare take any chances."

No Doubt

"Miss Plain says you told her she was pretty. How does your conscience stand the strain?"
"Oh, I told her the truth."
"The truth? You don't really mean to say you think—"
"Of course not. I told her she was as pretty as she could be. That's safe."

Something Wrong

"Better send an inspector down to look at Jones's meter," the cashier of the gas company suggested.
"Oh," ejaculated the superintendent. "I thought you understood we simply throw complaints into the—"
"But this isn't a complaint. Jones sends a check for his bill and compliments us on giving such good service for so little money."

The Right Method

"How did you order your steak, sir?" the waiter returned to ask after having been gone what seemed like a week to the hungry diner.
"Like a fool, I did it personally," belated the patron. "If I'd had any sense I'd have ordered it by mail, a month in advance."

Girls, You're Awful!

"I wonder if he knows I have money," mused the girl who wanted to be loved for herself alone.
"Has he proposed?" asked her best friend.
"Why—er—yes," she admitted.
"Then he knows," declared her best friend positively.

Taking No Chances

In a small New England town the local judge is also president and cashier of the only bank. One day a stranger presented

a check, but the cashier declined to oblige.
"Why, judge," the man protested. "You sent me away for ten years on less evidence of identification than I'm offering you now."

"Mebby so, mebbly so," the jurist-banker replied, "but when it comes to lettin' go of thirty-seven dollars in cold cash, I got to be mighty careful."

Unexpected Answer

A colored preacher in Alabama was one day talking to one of his aged parishioners, who ventured to express the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.
"I'se sho' glad to hear yo' say dat," responded the parson warmly. "I'se pleased dat yo' think so much of de ministers. So yo' think we'd ought to get bigger salaries?"
"Sho' I does," said the old man. "Den we'd get a better class o' men."

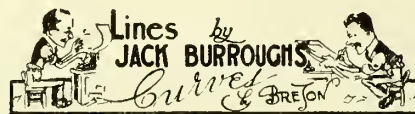
Worth While

A little boy stood at his garden gate and howled and howled and howled. A passing lady paused beside him.
"What's the matter, little man?" she asked.

"O-o-oh!" he wailed. "Pa and ma won't take me to the movies."
"But don't make such a noise. Do they ever take you when you cry like that?"
"S-s-sometimes they d-do and sometimes they d-don't," wept the lad, "but it ain't no trouble to yell."

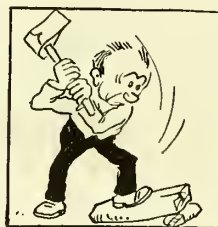
Passing Comment

"Most women like to parade their pasts."
"Yes, and the rest relish being in the reviewing stand."



Back on the Job

Wifey kept the home fires burning,
But now to other tasks she's turning.
She bakes the bread and cooks the gruel
While Hubby chops to furnish fuel.



Like Army Days

The copper is a hero bold
Whose prowess here should be extolled.
For, standing in a human hive,
He stops the fearful traffic drive!



The Figure He Cut

He's adding figures, row on row—
In France, two years or so ago,
On S. O. S., he did the same;
That's how he figured in the game.



A Minor Failing

"It appears to be your record, Mary," said the magistrate, "that you have already been convicted thirty-five times of stealing."
"I guess that's right, your honor," answered Mary. "No woman is perfect."

Incurable Optimist

While the rest of the passengers in the day coach smoking car were knocking the road, the service and everything, one man remained cheerful. Everything, he declared, might be worse. As he was completing his defense of the Rack and Ruin Railroad Company, there came a mighty crash and all were thrown bodily from their seats. As they crawled to their feet and saw behind them the wreck of another train which had collided with their rear car, a self-satisfied voice was heard to say:
"Well, they couldn't get by us, anyway."

Pity the Audience

Kriss: "Does that minister always practise what he preaches?"
Kross: "Yes, and his poor wife has to attend all the rehearsals."

The Stumbling Block

"I wish we could take that pretty boulevard apartment," declared Mrs. Moderne after a wearisome hunt for a new home. "It's a shame that children and dogs aren't allowed."
"Well, we might arrange to have Teddy put into a home or asylum of some sort," suggested Mr. Moderne.
"Yes, I imagine that might easily be arranged. But what about Fido and Tootsie?"

Hopeless

"Madam," said the plain spoken phrenologist, "I regret to say that your son will never make a successful salesman. Why, madam, your son couldn't be a salesman if he was exclusive agent for railroad transportation at pre-war rates."

Classical Stuff

The small boy fond of swimming
Is prone to hate the tub.
That's why, you see, with Shakespeare he
Exclaims: "Aye, there's the rub."

The Origin

Fifi: "Wonder when the game of poker originated?"
Tut Tut: "In the time of Noah. He stacked the deck with pairs."

Gentle Hint

He: "I trust I am not tiring you with my presence."
She (sweetly): "What presents?"

Who Got the Commish?

In an engineer officers' training school the senior officer had his own ideas about examinations. He lined the applicants up and pointed to the open doorway, beyond which lay a pile of sand, cement, and a prostrate flag-pole.

"Suppose," he demanded, "you were captain of a company and you wished to erect that flag-pole. How would you go about it?"

The further he got down the line, the more complicated became the answers. Finally he arrived at the last man.

"Sir, if I was captain of the company," replied this candidate, "and wanted to erect that flag-pole, I'd call the top kicker and say: 'Sergeant, put up that flag-pole, and be snappy about it.'"

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

There on Payday

To the Editor: Working as a clerk in a bank, it had been my duty each day to wait on a young man from the Board of Trade, and noticing the navy pin in the lapel of his coat I asked him if he were a member of The American Legion. When he said he was not I told him, "Jim, you are going to be a member of my post." I obtained some application blanks and a few days later went over to see him during my lunch hour.

While I was talking to him, I found out that his brother, who was working with him, also had been in the Navy. But both of them said they were broke. To that my answer was: "When is your payday?" "The fifteenth."

When the fifteenth came I went to see them, signed them up and got their dues, and now they are both members of James Cummings Post, the all-Navy and Marine Post of Kansas City, Mo.—M. V. STONE, Kansas City, Mo. Attested by John W. Hill, Post Commander.

Three Winning Ways

To the Editor: I have signed up anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five new Legion members. There are three arguments I have used and they amount to just a few words.

First, explain the great benefit the disabled veteran receives by a man joining the Legion; that every new member helps to make the Legion a stronger organization, better able to help the disabled buddy with his fight for proper treatment and justice for his claims.

Second, explain the satisfaction every member is bound to feel in belonging to such a fine organization, the great number of fellows he will meet and the number of new friends he will be sure to make.

Third, the easiest and most simple plan is to carry five or six application blanks in your pocket, pick out five or six ex-service men and make up your mind to sign them up. Half the ex-service men are only waiting for someone to ask them to join the Legion and will sign up without any argument.

I have made a new member while I am writing this letter. I just asked him to fill out the application blank—that's all. Here's to a Legion of 4,000,000 members.—A. C. WARTMAN, Jefferson Post, Louisville, Ky. Attested by Solon F. Russell, Executive Secretary.

Painted into the Legion

To the Editor: Stopping in at a little grocery store on the corner the other day I noticed that the proprietor was a young-looking fellow, and it struck me that he was an ex-service man but not a Legion member.

"Say, why don't you join The American Legion?" I asked.

"I don't want to sign my name to anything that's connected in any way with the Army, Navy or any branch of the service," he came back.

I knew this fellow was going to be a hard one to convince, so I started on the job right off.

"Do you know what the Legion stands for?"

"No," he said.

"Well, it stands for just this: To up-build the community, to cherish democracy and comradeship. Its ideals are 100 percent American. It is composed of men and women who served during the World War. By joining the Legion you are helping your wounded buddy. You are increasing the strength of the Legion so that eventually its pressure will be felt in Wash-

ington to the extent of giving the ex-service man what is justly due him."

This argument seemed to open his eyes, and when later I showed him my latest copy of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY and let him read the editorial "A Job for

How They Did It

ON this page are printed further prize-winners in the "How I Got My Member" letter contest, received in reply to offers published in recent issues of this magazine announcing that five dollars would be paid for each letter accepted for publication telling how individual Legionnaires did their bit in the every-member-get-a-member contest. Each letter, in accordance with instructions, bears the attest of an official of the post to which the writer belongs.

A new member may be brought into the Legion beginning October 1, and until December 31, 1921, at a saving to him of seventy-five cents on dues for this year. The national per capita tax which supports National Headquarters and the national activities of the Legion and includes a subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is \$1 a year. The National Treasurer, however, commencing with October 1, will accept \$1.25 for each new member as his national per capita tax from that date until December 31, 1922. Thus a new member, joining after October 1, will pay twenty-five cents instead of \$1 for his 1921 tax, provided at that time he also pays his dollar for a 1922 membership. Although this \$1.25 provides a subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, it will not include post, county and department dues, which must be paid by the new member to the post adjutant or finance officer along with his \$1.25, according to local arrangements which may or may not call for pro-rating of other than national dues. When posts are remitting these \$1.25 national dues through county or department headquarters, they should be sure to remit at the same time the county and department dues, unless specifically informed not to do so by county or department headquarters. Ordinarily the national dues which the post would have to forward along with the department and county tax would be one dollar for the balance of 1921 and another dollar for 1922. But by this arrangement only \$1.25 need be forwarded to cover each bona fide new member, besides the regular department and county tax.

4,500,000 Men" he saw that I was right. I left him then but came back the next evening to get his application and post dues if I had to stay up all night to do it.

"Well," I said to my prospect, "how about signing up? It only costs you three bucks a year, which entitles you to a Legion card, a button and your Legion magazine."

"Man," he said. "I haven't got three

bucks to spare now. I've got to buy some paint for the front of my store."

Having had some experience in painting myself and knowing I had some paint I called his hand. "I've got some paint, the kind you want on the front of your place. You fill out the application blank for the Legion, hand me your three bucks, and I'll give you the paint for your place and help you paint it."

He agreed to this and a new member was signed up for our post. Here was a prospect that had to be handled with kid gloves, but diplomacy wins.—ELWOOD RAYMOND, Marion County Post, Ocala, Fla. Attested by Louis H. Chozal, Post Adjutant.

Getting the Married Man

To the Editor: I got my member. In fact I got three or four. But Bill was the hardest of all. Several times the adjutant had talked to Bill and begged him to join with tears in his eyes as big as turnips or a common-sized watermelon, but Bill never could get away from his wife.

Bill said he never could see anything to the Legion anyway; said he didn't want anything to do with it; said that in the cities where the larger and stronger Legion posts are located all the post officers are ex-captains, ex-lieutenants, majors, colonels, etc. And he insisted that it was just the old military order revived.

But I pointed out to him that only where an ex-officer was best fitted for the place was he elected, and that there was nothing wrong about that. And I argued adjusted compensation and what the Legion was doing for the vets, disabled and all. And I told him that he ought to get into the Legion no matter who he was, where he was or where he expected to be later.

Bill was a believer in compensation for the disabled; in fact, he was drawing that kind of compensation himself. And Bill remarked to me one day, when I was talking to him, about the serious matter of joining the Legion, that he had failed to get his compensation for the past two months. I took him by the arm and marched him down to the post adjutant, who wrote a letter to Washington. In a very short time Bill reported results in the shape of beaucoup back pay. Then it was I told him again to get into the Legion and pull with the rest of us and not be a joy-killer all his life. And strange to say, Bill obeyed. Now you could not keep the fellow away meeting nights with a whole squad of M. P.'s and provost guards. Nay, brother, not even friend wife can stop him now.—J. D. POWELL, Hanna (Okla.) Post. Attested by C. G. Wood, Post Adjutant.

Silence That Was Golden

To the Editor: I corralled a new member today and the argument that won him over was the greatest amount of silence I ever used in my whole career as adjutant of J. W. Person Post. How then was it done? My answer is SERVICE, capitalized in every sense.

Several months ago I asked this same man to become a member and he hemmed and hawed and poohed and baahed and used invectives against The American Legion. I said nothing at the time, but later I found I could help him out a great deal, which I did. I got his state and Victory Medal for him, wrote some official letters for him and did a lot of other little things for him along the same lines.

Today he came to me and without invitation said, "What are the dues in the Legion?" I shot him an application blank so quickly he was stunned, but he came back and paid dues and now, as the testifiers always say, he's converted.—EDWARD E. FUCHS, Adjutant, J. W. Person Post, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I Can Succeed



"What other men have accomplished through I. C. S. help, I can. If the I. C. S. have raised the salaries of these men, they can raise mine. To me, I. C. S. means 'I Can SUCCEED.'"

Get the "I Can Succeed" spirit, for the I. C. S. can raise your salary, whether you're a dollar-a-day man or a dollar-an-hour man. On an average, 300 students every month voluntarily report better positions and salaries as the direct result of I. C. S. help. An I. C. S. Training Comes Easy. If you can read and write, the I. C. S. will go to you and train you in your spare time for a well-paid position in your chosen line of work. Mark and mail the coupon NOW.

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Explain fully about your Course in the subject marked X:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Farming |
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Name _____

Address _____

THE BULLETIN BOARD

A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials and Committee Members.

Armistice Day Program

COMMUNITY Service, which in the past has supplied many Legion posts with suggestions and manuscripts for plays and entertainments, has prepared a suggested program for the celebration of Armistice Day. The program will be sent upon payment of ten cents to cover cost of mailing and mimeographing. Requests should be addressed to the Bureau of Educational Dramatics, Community Service, 1 Madison av., New York City. The suggested Armistice Day program calls for a pageant featured by A.E.F. songs and sketches and a series of tableaux. It can be given with or without scenery. One of the scenes is laid in a small French café. A flag ceremonial is another feature.

Reach Your Members

By JOHN J. NOLL, Director, Post Activities Section, National Headquarters.

NONE of us likes a clique that runs any organization to which we belong—and none of us likes to be known as a member of such a clique. And yet we find just such accusations coming up in regard to the running of our individual posts, accusations which are naturally refuted by the members of the so-called clique with the just statement that if a few interested members didn't take hold of the post, in many cases there wouldn't be any post at all.

Now for a means of correcting this condition. A basic cure that comes to mind is publicity. You don't find any theater manager putting on a big show without publicity; you don't find a political campaign that isn't well advertised; you don't see managers of various drives hiding their plans away from the public. Publicity—advertising—putting your goods before the people—is what spells success.

This plan is successfully followed by other organizations—the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, etc.—and might well be adopted by our posts. A definite and well-balanced program may be outlined by certain active members of your post, one that is worth while and one that should receive the hearty support of all the members. But, unless all the members of the post—particularly those that are lax in attending meetings—are advised of the program or plans, you'll find that the men who outlined the program are the only ones to carry it to completion.

Lack of interest on the part of certain members in a post can often be charged to lack of information. If your post has anything important to accomplish, let the members know of it. If your post has accomplished anything worth while, spread the information broadcast. If department headquarters has sent a bulletin or memorandum to the post containing information of interest to the members at large, give it to the members—these bulletins are not always for the personal information of post officials. You'll soon find that if members are kept advised and feel that the post takes an interest in them, they'll respond by taking an interest in the post and by attending meetings more regularly.

Now, how to accomplish this. Local newspaper columns? Yes. These should serve the double purpose of giving information to post members and other ex-service persons, and keeping the Legion before the public. Get the co-operation of your local editors, have space allotted for the use of your post, and then see that that space is kept full of good live Legion news. But don't put full reliance in newspapers—particularly in announcing meetings, if only a paragraph in the local column of your paper is given you. Such notices are often overlooked.

Here is introduced the personal appeal resorted to by many of our big advertisers. At little expense to the post, an individual post-card notice of meetings can be sent

to members. In addition to notice of the time and place of meeting, there can be included thereon a condensed statement of matters to be brought before the meeting, and a report of what entertainment, if any, will be offered.

Post publications—weekly, bi-weekly or monthly—are being issued by a great number of posts. These are to be highly commended but necessarily the expense involved makes them prohibitive for the smaller posts. As a less expensive substitute, many posts are issuing periodical mimeographed bulletins to members. These contain notice of meetings, special assemblies, announcements of entertainments, dances and similar activities, and usually have a few paragraphs devoted to good-natured quips about individual members.

Another means of publicity suggests itself. If your old outfit did anything of moment, it was a case of "tell the world." Why not follow the same idea now, and tell the town or city, and incidentally your members and other ex-service men? Erect a bulletin board at some central point in town, if it is feasible, bearing your post name and address, the names and addresses of one or two officers, and the time and place of your meetings, and post on it copies of bulletins of interest to ex-service men and women, or of general interest to the public.

Have you ever hit a town or city where you were unacquainted, and wished for a place to use as a temporary headquarters? How would it strike you to find in the railway station or on a nearby signboard the information that a Legion post was located at such and such an address and that you were invited to make use of their club-rooms? Or, if the clubrooms weren't open at all times, an invitation to call upon the post commander or adjutant for any needed assistance, with the names and addresses of these officers shown? It would give you a new interest in the Legion, wouldn't it? It would make a good impression on eligible members—and it would be another means of good publicity for the post. Other organizations, including churches, have been using this method for some years to greet traveling comrades. This plan has been further developed by some posts. Signboards advertising the posts have been erected at the town limits on the principal highways.

Now to reiterate the reason for this article: *Reach your members.* No organization can expect to get or to retain the interest of its members unless the members are kept advised of what is being done or what has been done. So use every means to get in touch with your button members and make them active boosters of your post. No doubt other successful means have been devised by posts to meet this condition, and the Post Activities Section, National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., is always glad to get suggestions, constructive criticisms and comments from all posts.

Legion Handbook Ready

A HANDBOOK of The American Legion, designed as a guide for post officials in Legion activities, is being distributed. Each post is entitled to two copies, and there is a reserve of ten percent of the books for general use.

Distribution has been started through each department headquarters. National Headquarters urges posts to preserve copies now supplied them after becoming familiar with the contents. Distribution by posts to individuals should be on a strictly temporary basis.

The subject-matter of the handbook reduces intangible ideas to concrete examples, setting forth ideas of procedure for the guidance of committees and officials. National officials, however, realize that the book is not perfect, but hope to make it so eventually, and for that reason invite suggestions for its improvement. The best suggestions will be selected and incorporated in the next edition of the handbook.

Auto Owners WANTED!



To introduce the best automobile tires in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Bruise—Rim Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners.

FREE TIRES for YOUR OWN CAR to a representative in each community. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our amazing introductory offer to owner agents.

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Our new Catalog, fully illustrated, free upon request. Agents wanted in each Locality. Sterling \$2.50. 10K Gold \$7.50. 14K Gold \$10.00.

C. K. GROUSE CO. 131 Bruce Avenue
North Attleboro, Mass.

Get This History of 82nd Division

It is by Lt. Col. G. E. Buxton, Jr., and other Divisional Officers. Price \$1.75. Will be sent on approval to any member of the Division or any other subscriber to the American Legion Weekly. Write THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers, Indianapolis, Ind.

Constitution Questions

HERE are the correct answers to the citizenship questions listed on page 8. The answers are taken from The Aliens' Textbook on Citizenship, compiled by Herbert M. Beck of the County Clerk's Office in Camden, N. J.

1. At least twenty-five years old.
2. At least seven years.
3. He must live in the State from which he is chosen.
4. According to population, as shown by the census every ten years.
5. The governor of his State calls for an election in the Congressional District from which the representative was elected and a successor is elected to fill the unexpired term.
6. They were formerly chosen by the Legislature of the State in which they lived, but Congress passed a law which provides that they shall be elected by the people.
7. For six years.
8. At least thirty years old.
9. At least nine years.
10. The Senate of the United States.
11. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
12. At least two-thirds of the members present.
13. At least once in every year.
14. Congress shall meet at least once in every year; and such meeting day shall be the first Monday in December.
15. All bills for raising money shall originate in the House of Representatives.
16. A bill may become a law in three ways.
17. By being passed by the members of the house in which it originates and being sent from there to the other house and passed by it, and then sent to the President and signed by him.
18. If after passing both Houses of Congress it is sent to the President and he neglects to sign it for full ten days, Sundays excluded, it becomes a law without his signature.
19. No; if the President vetoes a bill, it is sent back to the House in which it started, and if they still desire it to become a law they proceed to reconsider it, and if after such reconsideration it is again passed by a two-thirds vote, it is then sent to the other House, and if the second House passes it by a two-thirds vote it becomes a law, as though the President had signed it in the first instance.
20. No; only a natural-born citizen may become President.
21. He must be at least thirty-five years old.
22. He must have resided in this country for at least fourteen years.
23. The President of the United States, subject to conditions imposed by the Constitution.
24. They shall hold their offices during good behavior.
25. The President of the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

American Legion Addresses

All divisions of National Headquarters, the National Americanism Commission (Alvin M. Owsley, Acting National Director) and the Women's Auxiliary (Miss Pauline E. Curnack, National Executive Secretary): National Headquarters, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

National Legislative Committee (Gilbert Bettman, chairman; John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman), Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

National Service Division, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



All Races are learning a new way to clean teeth

This new way to clean teeth is spreading all the world over. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. To millions of people it is daily bringing whiter, safer teeth.

Everyone should make this ten-day test. See and feel the benefits it brings. Compare the new way with the old.

To fight film

That viscous film you feel on teeth is their chief enemy. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It dims the luster, spoils the beauty and causes most tooth troubles.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

This pleasant ten-day test

We supply a pleasant ten-day test to everyone who asks. That test is most convincing. The results are a revelation.

Each use fights film in two effective ways. It also brings three other effects which authorities deem essential.

It multiplies the salivary flow. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Much stays intact

The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat film. The tooth brush, therefore, leaves much of it intact. So teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing. Very few people escape.

Dental science has long sought ways to fight that film. Two ways have now been found. High authorities advise them. Many careful tests have proved them.

Both are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And this modern tooth paste, nearly all the world over, is bringing a new dental era.

Thus every use immensely aids the natural forces designed to protect the teeth.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch the five effects. Repeat them for ten days. Then let the clear results show you what this method means, both to you and yours. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT OFF
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free ⁶⁸⁴

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY
Dept. 54, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

At Ease?

You may rest assured that your gift will be appreciated if you send her a box of

**EATON'S
HIGHLAND
LINEN**

the writing paper that is preferred by women of good taste, because of its beauty, quality and social correctness.

Send 15 cents for a packet of usable samples of all shapes and colors of Eaton's Highland Linen.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE CO.

Sponsors for Correctness in Stationery

New York Pittsfield, Mass.
Toronto, Canada

Selling the American Legion

By Robert A. Le Roux

National Field Representative, The American Legion



WE are living in an age of salesmanship wherein the very necessities of life are made the subject of extensive advertising. It is safe to say that 75 percent of the population of the United States has been "sold" through advertising on everything it eats and wears.

The stork delivery is carried out along scientific methods made famous by advertising; in your first days and months, nationally known baby's foods build you up. Advertising has led your parents to buy for you a crib and a baby carriage manufactured by specialists. You breakfast on widely-advertised breakfast foods, on trade-marked grape fruit and oranges, and you are lured to dine at a restaurant which advertises its pleasant surroundings, splendid music and appetizing dishes.

You slumber on a mattress made famous through the use of printer's ink, and you garb yourself in clothing whose fashion plate displays in newspapers and periodicals have made you envious. Advertising follows you even to the grave, for undertakers are not sparing in telling the world of the "attractive" funerals they provide. Likewise, you must sell The American Legion if you expect your membership campaigns—department, post, or individual—to produce substantial and permanent results.

No business enterprise has ever proved a big success unless it was extensively advertised and sold to the buying public, and no organization has achieved the goal sought unless it was sold concretely and solely on its merits to its membership. Unfortunately in the first months of our existence membership campaigns in The American Legion were undertaken haphazardly by individual posts, with absolutely no thought given other than to obtain the names of former service men and women to add to the rolls. Now, however, this has changed, until today former service men and women are being sold the Legion, with the result that more than three-fourths of those being enrolled at present are true Legionnaires in every sense of the word, enlisted with The American Legion for the sole purpose of working toward a goal of uplift, obtaining remedial legislation for our less fortunate comrades, readjustment to permit those who served their country in its hour of need to cope with the present-day situation, to assist the country, State and community in a program of progressiveness and to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

In accordance with instructions from national officers at National Headquarters, I have never failed in my suggestions to departments and posts to point out that the sale of the Legion to potential members is an absolute

necessity. A prospective member should be shown how he can help in our great movement; how he is needed to participate in our hospitalization work; how civic betterment can better be obtained if we present a solid front, and how we can better assist our sick and disabled comrades through numbers in bringing to bear the justice of our demands. It has been my experience that whenever and wherever the ideals of the Legion are expounded in a straightforward manner, the organization is sold.

It has been my privilege in recent months to assist in membership campaigns in the States of Michigan, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming. In all of these campaigns we adopted the zoning, or district, plan. Once the city or town was districted, the post commander would call into conference the two liveliest workers in his organization and appoint them division leaders, dividing the city into two divisions. The leaders would then select captains for teams to function in each district or zone. A mass meeting of all members of the post and of the Women's Auxiliary unit would be called, at which the plan would be outlined and the team workers named.

Every Legion worker was given an Auxiliary member to work with him, and these two were assigned a stated number of blocks on which they were to make a house-to-house canvass. The individual teams were provided with cards on each of which they were to make a report of the house called at, inserting the names of the family residing there, with notations as to whether there were former service men or women at this address or whether any of the residents were women who were eligible to membership in the Auxiliary or who would be if their relatives were affiliated with the Legion.

This might appear to the uninitiated as entailing much unnecessary labor, but it should be borne in mind that once your campaign is ended, although it has taken several weeks or possibly months to complete, you have covered your town thoroughly and are armed with data of inestimable value to the organization. And you have not only sold the Legion to the former service men and women encountered, but you have also made your campaign doubly effective work by making it one in which the Auxiliary participated, and you have sold the organization to the general public as well.

When the door bell was answered, the occupants of the household were informed that the two representatives called on behalf of The American Legion and The Women's Auxiliary and were engaged in making a survey of the city to assure themselves if former service men or women, either members of the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans or veterans of the World War, were in need, had failed to receive their compensations or could in any way be assisted by the joint organizations. An outline of the work of the Legion and of the Auxiliary was then given by the callers. The address of the Legion was given and the request



This Book On Home Beautifying Sent Free

Contains practical suggestions on how to make your home artistic, cheery and

inviting—explains how you can easily and economically refinish and keep woodwork, furniture and floors in perfect condition.

—Building??

This book tells how to finish inexpensive soft woods so they are as beautiful and artistic as hard wood. Tells just what materials to use—how to apply them—includes color card—gives covering capacities, etc.

We will gladly send this book free and postpaid for the name of your best dealer in paints.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. A. L. 9., Racine, Wis.
"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

Put Your Post on the Map

WE will help you organize a Post Band, Orchestra, Drum and Bugle Corps or Glee Club. These are the things that create a permanent interest in your Post. They give the gang a chance to get together and make a noise. These musical organizations are the best advertisement your Post can have. They keep you before the public as well as sustaining interest of the members in the Post. **We carry a complete line of high grade Band and Orchestra instruments.** Forty-three years in the music business. Thirteen big stores to give you service. Send for **OUR FREE CATALOG.** Interesting and instructive.

JENKINS MUSIC COMPANY,
903 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

made that should the family ever hear of any cases wherein the Legion could be of assistance, they would assist by informing the Legion.

Even though memberships should be obtained in but one out of every twenty-five or fifty homes called at, picture for yourself the effect of such a constructive campaign. You have sold the Legion and the Auxiliary to the general public. You have informed this public of the ideals we seek, of what we have accomplished and what we hope to bring about in the future.

It was a noticeable fact that in one of the large Western cities where we conducted a campaign, a steady stream of applicants came to the post adjutant's office during the day with the statement that representatives of the Legion had called at their homes the night before and outlined the work of the Legion, and that, after discussing the matter with members of their families, they had concluded it was a mighty fine organization to become affiliated with. The application cards left at the homes of those eligible for membership would be filled out and payment cheerfully made, and in nine cases out of ten the statement would be made that the mother, wife, daughter or sister of the applicant was anxious to join the Women's Auxiliary.

Do not overlook any feature that will get you advertising, publicity and general propaganda when you are conducting a membership campaign. Have speakers give two-minute talks at the theatres; have speakers go before commercial and fraternal organizations to expound the merits of the Legion; get some one who knows news to handle your newspaper dope; be liberal in the use of advertising space in your daily and weekly newspapers. You've got a wonderful proposition to sell, one which millions of men would pay fabulous riches to purchase—if they could—and one whose praises you can laud to the greatest heights. You've got the goods and all you need do is to go out into the highways and byways, corral your market and lay your cards on the table.

To a Nurse

You never had a baby of your own,
You never heard a little prayer at night,
You never sat upon a mother's throne,
You never guided little feet aright.

You never knew the happy sacrifice
That mothers make a hundred times a day;
When night had come you never closed your eyes
To dream of children's voices, sweet and gay.

BUT—

You've had a hundred boys that you have saved,
Who said their prayers to you in that sad land;
Who looked to you for guidance, and who braved
A hell of pain if you but held their hand.

And when you fell beneath a bomber's aim
And answered "Here" to God's emblazoned roll,
"Our mother!" was the heart-wrung cry that came
From all the children of your mother-soul.

Try this New Way

of carrying a pocket full
of Robt. Burns Cigars

Now Ready

A handy box of 5 Robt. Burns Invincibles (foil wrapped) for **75c**

HERE IS A NEW and special packing of Robt. Burns Cigars (Invincible size—individually foil wrapped). This stout, handy box of 5 is just the right size to slip into your coat pocket.

For golf, motoring, the baseball game or any other outing, this handy package is a perfect and convenient way of carrying Robt. Burns.

Robt. Burns Invincible is a handsome, full-size cigar—filled from end to end with Havana leaf of the highest quality.

If you cannot secure this package from your dealer kindly send us his name and address on the coupon at the right (together with 75c) and we will mail you one of these packages. We will then see that your dealer is supplied to meet your future requirements.

General Cigar Co., INC.

NATIONAL BRANDS

NEW YORK CITY

Robt. Burns Cigar

ACTUAL SIZE



GENERAL CIGAR CO., Inc.
119 West 40th Street
New York City

My dealer's name and address is

He does not yet carry Robt. Burns Invincibles in the box of 5. I enclose 75c. Please send me one of these handy packages.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Am Legion

THE NEWEST GAME

PUT AND TAKE TOP

Sent prepaid together with \$1000 counting money for. **50c**

STANLEY SPECIALTY CO.
Dept. 2, 6 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

ARMY GOODS

- AVIATORS LEATHER HELMETS..... \$2.85
- WOOLEN O. D. SHIRTS, GOVERNMENT STANDARD—all sizes..... 4.25
- GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS, (Made in U. S. A.) 12 blades and trench mirror complete..... 1.85
- AUTO STROP SAFETY RAZORS, 12 blades, and strop complete..... 2.25
- AUTO STROP BLADES—2 dozen..... 1.50

Send for price list of other bargains

JESSE SCHRAMM

458 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Wears Like Iron

UNDERWEAR like everything else must eventually wear out but its length of life should be sufficient to give you the worth of your money.

Wright's Underwear is made right from the right kind of material which insures a longer life than most any other kind.

WRIGHT'S
SPRING NEEDLE
 TRADE MARK
RIBBED UNDERWEAR

If your dealer doesn't have our line, write
WRIGHT'S UNDERWEAR CO. New York City

3 SHIRTS.
 TWO
MADRAS
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What Is This Japan?

(Continued from page 6)

would resign. Simultaneously the word would be spread among the 76 men from whom the successor would have to be chosen not to accept the office. The premier would be unable to fill his cabinet and would have to resign.

The way this affects legislation or national policy is also patent. Suppose the army and navy want additional appropriations, more than the cabinet feels it dares to fasten on the people with the increased taxes necessitated. The cabinet yields or it is wrecked. Or, take a concrete case that applies now. Everybody knows that the present cabinet wants to withdraw the Japanese expedition in Siberia. It is expensive and unpopular. But the general staff of the army, representing the imperialists, does not want to withdraw. There is therefore no withdrawal. If Premier Hara and Foreign Minister Uchida were to order it, the minister of war would resign, nobody would take his place and the premier and foreign minister would have to step out for somebody more compliant.

The government of Japan therefore narrows down to a little group of men who surround the emperor and their military and bureaucratic satellites. Whence are these recruited? From the old feudal families—the clans. The leaders of the new regime following the reconstruction naturally are the men who were the leaders in the old regime. So the two most powerful factions in the government today are not political parties but the adherents of the two strongest clans—the Satsuma and the Choshu. The former controls the navy, the latter the army. They rule Japan as effectually as they ruled the parts of Japan they held as fiefs. The bureaucracy therefore has all the authority begotten by the bureaucratic system and spirit plus the psychological force of having succeeded to the feudal system with its command of perfect loyalty and obedience. It still subconsciously views the people as serfs and democratic ideas as phantasmagoria.

Moreover, the Japanese people feel the same way, and for the same reason. Fifty years ago they actually were serfs, giving implicit obedience and perfect loyalty. To them also democratic rights and a voice in government are phantasmagoria. If their origins were not such as to ensure that, definite methods have been adopted to ensure it. These are the deliberate cultivation of a religious patriotism, manipulation of national education to implant certain ideas, and direct restrictions on their liberties.

The patriotism of the Japanese is almost as fanatical as the Turk's. It also has a religious basis, although an artificial one. It is the product of a cult, as I said before, designed for that purpose, the cult known as Shintoism. The emperor is hedged about with the attributes of divinity. Ancestor worship, which the Japanese got with most of their civilization from the Chinese, has been stretched to include the emperor as grand racial ancestor. The reverence which other peoples pay to their kings the Japanese pay in religious ceremonial as a religious obligation. When I was in Tokyo I saw this in operation. The beautiful new

shrine to the late Emperor Meiji was being dedicated. Pilgrimages were organized from all parts of the country. Children were led up in thousands to go through the really solemn and impressive ceremony. It was all invested with a sacredness incredible in such associations.

Religion has been supplemented by education. The firmest supervision is maintained over schools by the central government. The courses are laid out with perfect rigidity. Only textbooks approved by the government are permitted. Strict censorship is maintained over the teacher.

Children are taught an astounding mythology as to the origin of the Japanese people and the imperial family especially. A mythological genealogy has been built for the imperial house stretching back to the creation that borders on the absurd to anyone who knows anything about ancient history. Not only is the emperor exalted, but the Japanese people are proclaimed descendants of the Sun Goddess direct, chosen people of the Divine Power, destined by Divine Will to rule all others. Branches of knowledge that conflict with this pleasant theory are barred in the primary schools or skillfully edited to conform. That leaves the majority untainted of doubt, for only the very smallest proportion of Japanese go beyond the primary schools.

Now, consider what the effect of all this must be on a people whose background has been that of the Japanese. They are, as I have said before and must say again, but one remove from feudalism. They had at that time to a superlative degree all the intensified loyalties instinct in feudalism, as their legends testify. To fight for one's lord, lie for him, betray for him, steal for him, commit suicide for him—all those lay in the path of honor. Only one way was dishonor—to criticize him or allow him to be criticized. Take a people like that, make that code a religion, write it indelibly on their fresh consciousness as children—is it to be expected that that people will be anything but submissive, that they will look upon their government objectively, that they will develop in a short time an active, critical public opinion? Or that their militarists will be checked by the people in a course of conquest that sheds glory on the chosen people—even if the necessary burden of armament be crushing?

A little over twenty years ago there was a brilliant minister of education, the famous Viscount Mori, a radical and a rebel against the manufacture of superstition as a cult of patriotism. To make vivid his protest he went to the national shrine at Ise and pushed away the curtain before the shrine, behind which mortal may not look. There was a terrible outcry. A short time later he was assassinated by a fanatic for his blasphemy. The assassin has been a national hero ever since. Marquis Okuma, former premier, founder of a university and national prophet, only a short time ago praised him for his patriotic act.

A few years ago, after the death of the Emperor Meiji, General Nogai, hero of the Russo-Japanese war, committed harakiri with his wife. His object was

to join his lord in death and to give warning to the Japanese people lest in these degenerate days they lose their patriotism.

There is the classic instance of a debate in the Diet after a treaty had been negotiated with America in which it was agreed that the merchant marines of both nations should have a monopoly on their respective coastwise shipping. A member of the House arose and congratulated the foreign minister on his success in persuading the American government to agree to let the Japanese have the exclusive right to ply ships on the Japanese coasts. But, he continued, he had to denounce the diplomatic failure which allowed the Americans to retain the same right on their own coasts, thus barring Japanese ships from plying American coast ports. What kind of diplomacy was that?

Sydney Greenbie in his book on Japan tells how as a teacher in a Japanese school he sought once to illustrate some point by comparing the practices of the Japanese emperor with those of the European kings and the American President. "You must not mention our emperor in the same breath with kings and presidents," one young student reproved him.

A few years ago there was published a book especially addressed to Americans, entitled "Japan to America." It was a compendium of articles by prominent Japanese addressed to the attention of thoughtful Americans. Said one writer, speaking of Europe: "They look upon their kings and emperors as sovereign apparently as we do; but—to speak figuratively—theirs are the hat, while ours is the head." Another said: "So in Japan there is no need for such an undertaking as the ethical movement that is seen in Europe and America. We are practicing what is preached in these ethical movements." And another: "Thus in forty or fifty years we have arrived at the present condition of perfection, after so many changes and reforms."

If the natural instincts of such a people, reinforced by religion and education, did not produce submissiveness, the Japanese government has its three means to produce that: the direct suppressions of which I have spoken.

Not even Russia and Prussia in their palmy old days were as bureaucrat-ridden as is this land. Never before and nowhere else has life been so minutely inspected, regulated, restricted, suppressed, espionage. Not even in Russia and Prussia was there such circumscribing of all the liberties—of speech, of press, of thought even. The uniform is ubiquitous and omnipresent.

Clerks in civil offices wear uniforms. School children wear uniforms. I have seen teachers of tots of seven and eight with clanking swords deploying their infants in military formations. A tourist's progress from Yokohama to Nagasaki just on his way to China is punctuated by an unending succession of visitations by a multitude of uniformed inspectors and investigators armed with long blanks containing a multitude of nonsensical questions.

These are trivialities, however. Not so trivial are the restrictions on freedom of speech and press. There are no lodges in Japan, for the good reason that police permits are necessary and they are not granted for secret meet-



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ings. By special dispensation the Masons are allowed to meet in one or two of the ports where foreigners live. The issues of even the biggest metropolitan papers are suppressed periodically—for causes editors seldom know. At ten and eleven at night instructions are sent by the police to editors not to mention this and that. In the office of an English-language paper, foreign owned, I have seen a spike piled high with such notices received in two or three months. Only a few months ago, when there was great turmoil among the mighty over the crown prince's betrothal and his trip to Europe, the papers were forbidden to make mention of the affair. Several were suppressed for days, most of them for at least one day. Whole editions of magazines are banned for some article with some vague generalization that can by far fetching be construed to reflect on the imperial house. Students even in the higher schools are forbidden to discuss politics or criticize the government. It is a life lived under a perpetual military police with absolute power.

Now, given a nation with a government constituted of such elements and a people thus disposed and limited in voice and power—and there can be but one result. It is the result we now see in the Far East—the bullying of China and Siberia, the treatment of Koreans as serfs and the raising of issues that have brought about the Far Eastern situation.

That is the why of Japan. It is necessary to understand that in order to understand Japan and the problems growing out of Japan. But it is necessary also to understand that within Japan itself there is gathering slowly a reaction against this kind of Japan. Some day we shall see the results of that reaction. Perhaps we shall see it all the sooner if we seek to solve the problems growing out of Japan with the logic of peace rather than the weapons of war.

In a subsequent article Mr. Pepper will discuss the scope of the present democratic trend in Japan and its relation to the question of world peace and the Far Eastern situation.

The Problem of the Jobless Veteran

(Continued from page 4)

is establishing a hotel that will give food and shelter to 1,200 men daily, but Illinois men are to be given preference. Similar rules prevail in Los Angeles, where Victory Post of the Legion operates a barracks and gives clothing to the unemployed, the assistance being made possible by a fund of \$10,000 subscribed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board. The Legion in Cleveland is planning to remodel a part of its clubhouse on Euclid Avenue into a barracks for the unemployed.

In New York City, where the number of unemployed veterans has been unusually large because of the many from all parts of the country who have been trying to get employment there since the Armistice, relief organizations already are feeling the strain. The Legion has had armories opened and the Government has been asked to make a barracks out of the dirigible balloon hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., built for



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the ill-fated ZR-2 which was destroyed at Hull, England, on a trial trip preliminary to the flight to this country. Legion officials in New York join in a warning to jobless veterans not to come to New York this winter.

The Legion in Detroit expects its problem will be lessened by the starting of work on public projects for which \$100,000,000 in appropriations are available. These projects will give jobs to a large proportion of the jobless veterans of Michigan. The Minnesota department of the Legion has enabled many veterans to get work in recent months by co-operating with the State highway department. Department officials in Minnesota are informed of each new road construction project and forward the information to all the posts in the State. The New Jersey Department has established liaison with the state labor commission and forwards information of employment opportunities to all the posts in New Jersey.

A good example of the employment work being done by individual posts of the Legion is given by Craig Post of Rockford, Ill., which recently obtained 174 jobs for veterans in a day-by-day drive. Thirty-eight kinds of jobs were obtained. Appeals were published in the newspapers and cards containing the appeal were distributed broadcast by Legionnaires. Members of the post spent also several hours daily interviewing employers. A similar campaign was carried out by the Davidson County Post, Nashville, Tenn. This post continues to place three or four men daily.

The Legion in Boston has been trying to open up new employment possibilities for veterans in the merchant marine. It asserts that many more former men of the Navy could be sent to sea on American vessels if American shipping companies will make a right-about-face on present policies and hire American citizens in place of Spaniards, orientals and natives of the West Indies who are being given preference at present, according to Legion investigators. The Legion in Boston points out that while American ships were setting out from American ports with crews composed largely of foreign-born men, several hundred American veterans were signing up with Spanish consuls for fighting service in Morocco, preferring this service to the likelihood that they would not be able to get enough to eat in the United States this winter.

In other coast posts Legion posts have complained that veterans are being discharged from navy yards due to the reduction of naval constructions, while aliens are still being employed. The reduction of the Army to the 150,000 strength demanded by Congress is also adding to the ranks of unemployed veterans in cities near the larger Army camps, and the Legion is giving these discharged men whatever assistance it can.

Reports received by this magazine indicate that the greatest distress among veterans out of work may be expected to develop soon in Chicago, San Francisco, New York and others of the larger cities. Conditions in New York are duplicated in the other cities. On a recent night in a New York park which during the war held a Red Cross service house, 122 veterans were found sleeping on the grass or on benches. Others crawl into wagons at night along the waterfront, preferring these to the floors of the city piers.



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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

War Risk Allotments and Allowances Cease
WAR RISK allotments and allowances, known as Class A and Class B, came officially to an end August 1, 1921. From November 1, 1917, to June 30, 1921, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance mailed out 12,487,503 allotment and allowance checks amounting to \$604,032,802.37.

This discontinuance of payments of allotments and family allowances by operation of law means that neither allotment nor allowance will be paid by the War Risk Bureau covering any period from or after August 1, 1921, but does not preclude payment of an amount of allotment or allowance, or both, due an allottee covering any period between November 1, 1917, and August 1, 1921.

There are still thousands of unsettled allotment and allowance cases, and it will be several years before they are all cleared up. An ordinary letter asking for the payment of any allotment or allowance due between November 1, 1917, and August 1, 1921, is a sufficient written application. In calling up a case, however, care should be taken to give the full name and address of the enlisted man, the organization in which he served, the Army serial number and the allotment number of the case, and the full name and present address of the writer. The communication should be addressed to Allotment and Allowance Division, Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., and should set forth briefly but definitely the reasons why the allottee believes payments in the case are due.

Henceforth all allotments of pay of enlisted men in both the Army and Navy will be voluntary and made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. No family allowances will hereafter be paid.

Accepting Vocational Training

THE attention of thousands of disabled veterans, who have been declared eligible for vocational training but who have not accepted such training, should be called to the following clause in the Sundry Civil Act approved March 4, 1921:

Provided further, that no person who has been declared eligible for training under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, for whom training has been prescribed, and who has been notified by the Board to begin training, shall be eligible to the benefits of this Act in the event of his failure to commence training within a reasonable time after notice has been sent such person by the Board: provided further, that except when failure is due, in the opinion of the Board, to physical incapacity, such time shall not be longer than twelve months after the passage of this Act for persons already declared eligible and notified to begin training, and twelve months after notice is given for persons hereafter declared eligible and notified to begin training.

This, in effect, means that all disabled men declared eligible for training and notified to begin training prior to March 4, 1921, must accept training before March 4, 1922, or lose the opportunity of training altogether, unless their failure to accept can be proved to be due to physical incapacity. It further means that all disabled men declared eligible for training and notified to begin training subsequent to

March 4, 1921, must accept training within twelve months from the date of notification by the Board, or lose the opportunity of training altogether, unless their failure to accept can be proved to be due to physical incapacity.

Navy Help for Veterans

AT the instance of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, all naval ships and stations have been ordered to familiarize themselves with the benefits to which ex-service men are entitled and to render them such assistance as possible in prosecuting their claims.

The order, which went out from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation this month, reads as follows:

It is the purpose of the Navy Department to assist ex-service men in every possible way in securing contact with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, thereby enabling them to renew or convert insurance, secure treatment, hospitalization or vocational training or present compensation claims.

To accomplish this purpose all ships and stations will at once familiarize themselves with the orders and circulars of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance relating to the above mentioned benefits, and receiving ships and recruiting stations will obtain from that Bureau a supply of all blank forms needed by ex-service men in their contact with that Bureau.

Upon application by ex-navy men, all possible assistance will be given by receiving ships and recruiting stations in preparing necessary papers and blanks and forwarding to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

This order places the Navy in practically the same position to be of help and service to ex-service men as General Pershing placed the Army sometime previously upon assuming office as chief of staff.

Return of the Dead

THE Secretary of War will no longer entertain changes in requests for disposition of the bodies of overseas dead. The War Department has been compelled to take this step because of the advanced stage which the work of returning bodies to this country and concentrating them in permanent cemeteries in France has reached. Approximately three-fourths of the bodies of A.E.F. dead requested to be returned to the United States have been returned, and the remaining fourth are quickly to follow. The Graves Registration Service, at work in Europe, has made the disinterments requested in practically all A. E. F. cemeteries. The concentration of the bodies to remain overseas in permanent American cemeteries is well under way. It is felt that where permanent reinterment has been made in the permanent cemeteries, it would be wrong to disturb again the development of order and beauty in the cemeteries in order to meet eleventh-hour changes of mind of relatives on this side. The final count will show about 47,000 bodies returned to this country and 28,000 left overseas. Approximately 35,000 bodies have been returned.

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

148TH AMBULANCE Co., 37TH Div.—Former members who have not yet received reunion notices please communicate immediately with Barney Welter, 1314 Goodale ave., Toledo, O.

113TH ENGINEERS—First annual reunion at Broad Ripple Park, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25. Athletics, baseball games and concert.

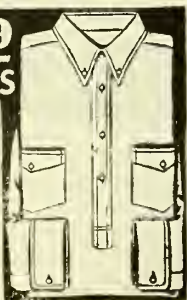
Co. K, 325TH INF., 82ND Div.—Second annual reunion at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 17, 18. Headquarters at Hotel Taft.

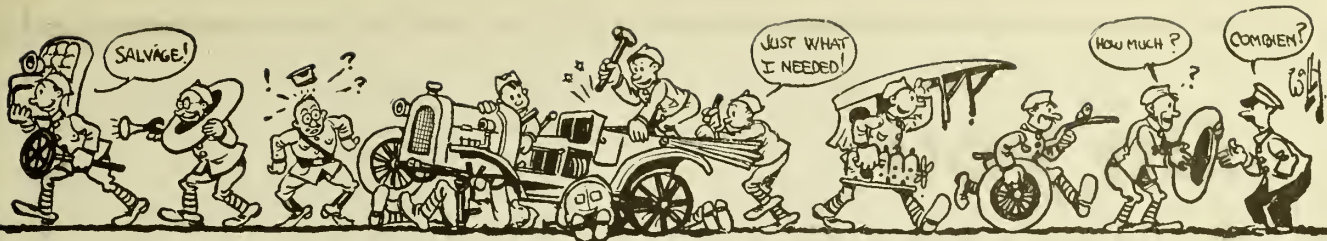
Co. D, 311TH MG. Bn., 79TH Div.—Reunion at Philadelphia, Oct. 8. For information write John Pfeiffer, Easton, Pa.

3 for \$3.39 KHAKI TWILL SHIRTS

An amazing offer; regulation U.S. Olive Drab shirts, easily worth \$2.50 a piece. Yet at this special sale you get THREE for only \$3.39 plus postage. Fast color. Large flap button-down pockets. See them, judge their value, you have nothing to lose. **SEND NO MONEY**. Just send name and address and pay the postman \$3.39 plus postage, when package arrives. If not worth \$2.50 each, money back at once. Sizes 14 to 44. State size.

F. V. FRANKEL
Dept. 89 K. S.
353 Fifth Avenue, New York





The Story of the Missing Link—

In the olden days overseas we saw lots of poor defenseless things—from Fritz out of ammunition—to cans of jam loosened from a passing wagon—

But always—and forever—a stalled auto, abandoned along the roadway, gets the o.d. lined punch bowl in this respect.

Every bird that went flivving toward a lone machine, unmanned and unguarded, always threw on the brake, dismounted and gave the motionless petrol-wagon the o.o. like a connoisseur would inspect the missing link.

And links of all sorts would shortly be missing from the aforesaid gas buggy.

The big idea always was to garner parts that could be unloosed without too much trouble—

The lineal descendants of Ali Baba and his forty thieves all chaffed in the A. E. F. —

After an hour in a ditch the following parts were usually missing, to wit:

Tires, lights, batteries, seat covers, wheels, carburetors, starters, oils, gas, chains, meters, tools, bumpers, tops, etc., etc. —

To be later accounted for by some poor M. T. C. shavetail as "Lost in Action."

You tell 'em, AL, you got yours.

Now the first thing we take a peep at when we hunt extra parts is the price on the purchase tag. We can't pick 'em from the trees along the French bou-le-wards.

Next week—The Pen Is Mighty—BUT—

But manufacturers of these articles evidently believe that we gathered in a sufficient supply to last us down the years and brought 'em home with us.

These accessories have not been advertised to any great extent in our magazine.

O. D. coupons will help, if administered in large doses, regularly over a period of weeks.

What national advertisers of auto parts should be listed in our Directory under "Auto Accessories?"

You got Buddy out of the barrel and into some excellent togs. He should make a hit on any Main Street now with a car that's all there, but his nifty dress won't win him any thing if he's got to drive a battle-scarred bus, tied up with strings and old suspenders like a rookie's pack.

Give us the story in parts.

To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d St., New York City.

I would like to see advertised with us:

Give name of automobile parts or accessories

Because.....
Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

I am a dealer
I am a salesman and would like to see the following manufacturer
advertise with us

Give name

Because.....

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES	
VVVThe Electric Storage Battery Company.....	
AUTO TRUCKS	
VVVThe Autocar Company.....	
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS	
V American Publishing Co.....	14
V Bobbs Merrill Co.....	
V F. Collier & Son.....	
V Independent Corporation.....	
V Nelson Doubleday, Inc.....	
VV The Pathfinder Publishing Co.....	33
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
V Albert Mills.....	
V American Accessories Co.....	
V Amin Arend.....	
V Calculator Corp.....	20
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The).....	
V Captain Davidson.....	
V Goodyear Mfg. Co.....	
V Hydro-United Tire Co.....	14
V Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co.....	18
V The Perrin Metal Parts Co.....	
V Standard Food and Fur Association.....	
VV Strout Farm Agency.....	22
VV Thomas Mfg. Co.....	
V Wolverine Soap Co.....	20
V World's Star Knitting Co.....	
FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	
V Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.....	22
V Paramount Trading Co.....	
V The Peters Cartridge Co.....	
FOOD PRODUCTS	
VV The Genesee Pure Food Co.....	
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	
VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co. Inside Front Cover	
HOME BUILDING	
V S. C. Johnson & Son.....	16
INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS	
V Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.....	
VV C. K. Grouse Co.....	14
V Sneed & Co.....	20
JEWELRY	
V Burlington Watch Co.....	21
V Joseph De Roy.....	

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

B. Gutter & Sons.....	
VV Redding & Co.....	
VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.....	
MEN'S WEAR	
V F. V. Frankel.....	22
V Hart, Schaffner & Marx.....	
V Holeproof Hosiery Co.....	
V Kahn Tailoring Co.....	21
V The Mallory Hat Co.....	
V The Perkins-Campbell Co.....	
V Reliance Mfg. Co.....	19
V Jesse Schramm.....	17
V Stanley-Rogers Co.....	20
V Strand Tailoring Co.....	
V Thomas P. Taylor Co.....	
V Tutelman Bros.....	18
V Wrikt's Underwear Co.....	18
MISCELLANEOUS	
V Authors & Composers Service Co.....	18
VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.....	20
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
V Buescher Band Instrument Co.....	
VV C. G. Conn Ltd.....	
V Thomas A. Edison, Inc.....	
V Jenkins Music Co.....	16
V Ludwig & Ludwig.....	
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
VV Lacey & Lacey.....	21
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
V American School.....	
V Benjamin N. Bogue.....	
V Bliss Electrical School.....	
V Columbia School of Drafting.....	

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

Federal School of Commercial Designing.....	21
Franklin Institute.....	
Hamilton College of Law.....	
V Alexander Hamilton Institute.....	
VV International Correspondence Schools.....	14
V Missouri Auction School.....	
V Patterson Civil Service School.....	20
VV William Chandler Peak.....	
VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music.....	20
V National Dancing Institute.....	
VV Standard Business Training Institute.....	
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation.....	
V F. W. Tamblin.....	20
V U. S. School of Music.....	
V United Y. M. C. A. Schools.....	
V University of Applied Science.....	21
SMOKERS' NEEDS	
V The American Tobacco Co., Inc.....	Back Cover
V R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Camel Cigarettes).....	
V Chesterfield Cigarettes.....	
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.....	17
V Insigla Pipe Co.....	
V Murad Cigarettes.....	
SPORTS AND RECREATION	
V Cleveland Motorcycle Mfg. Co.....	
V Harley-Davidson Motor Co.....	
V Mead Cycle Co.....	
V Albert Flek & Co.....	
V Stanley Specialty Co.....	17
VV A. G. Spalding & Bros.....	
STATIONERY	
VV Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.....	16
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	
TOILET NECESSITIES	
V Allen's Foot Ease.....	19
VV The Pepsodent Co.....	18
V Simmons Hardware Co.....	
TYPEWRITERS	
V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.....	
V Typewriter Emporium.....	

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO AND VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVVV FOUR STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

**Do you
know why
it's toasted?**

**To seal in the
delicious Burley
tobacco flavor.**

**LUCKY
STRIKE
CIGARETTE**



© Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

—which means that if you don't like LUCKY STRIKE
Cigarettes you can get your money back from the dealer.